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REVIEW

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This review becomes a quarterly in 1962.

It will be published in the first week of February, May, August and November.

In February the Review will present a full-length general survey of the economic situation.

Other issues will contain a short general survey followed by special articles on topical economic problems and studies of underlying trends.

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# SUMMARY

## The economic situation

The main change in the economic assessment, since two months ago, is that the balance of payments outlook seems somewhat less favourable. This is partly because—although recovery in North America is going ahead as expected—there has been a lull in Western European expansion. In July/August, industrial output in the Six as a whole was probably a little lower, and in West Germany and the Netherlands significantly lower, than in February/March. Probably because of this check in Europe, primary product prices have been falling since May, and primary producing countries' export earnings may no longer be rising.

British exports can still be expected to increase, particularly towards the United States and Western Europe; but they may not recover as much as previously expected to primary producing areas (with the exception of Australia). The evidence on trends in British competitiveness is ambiguous. International movements of export prices have been in Britain's favour since the beginning of 1959; on the other hand, Britain's share in the world market for manufactures was still falling in the third quarter of 1961.

There were big reductions in stocks of imported commodities in Britain in the third quarter; if there had been no destocking, imports would have risen, and they must soon be expected to do so. With a slight scaling down of the expected increase in exports, and a slight upward revision of the expected rise in imports, it now seems less likely that Britain's balance of payments will move into overall surplus next year; it may more probably stay roughly where it is now—with an approximate balance on current account but an overall deficit.

At home, the rise in output in the first half of the year was checked in the third quarter, and industrial production fell two points in September. Consumption dipped in the third quarter, when the Chancellor's measures reduced sales of cars, consumer durables, tobacco and perhaps drink. There was also probably a slower rate of stock-building. Output might possibly fall a little more before the end of the year; sometime early next year a recovery in stock-building, an increase in exports and a probable recovery in consumers' expenditure, following the next round of wage increases, should cause output to increase again. But the expansion will probably be modest—1-1½ per cent above third quarter levels by mid-1962. Private manufacturing investment is likely to have turned down by then, and the rise in public investment will probably not be sufficient to offset it.

## A long-term view of housing

The total population of England and Wales is expected (on the Registrar-General's projections) to rise at as fast a rate in the next twenty years as in the past fifty. But the number of households will probably rise much more slowly. In the past, their number has risen roughly in line with the number of people in the 'household-forming' groups—that is, married men and unmarried persons of forty years or over; and in the next twenty years the population in these groups will rise at a rate only about a quarter of that of 1911-1961. On relatively high assumptions about household formation and net immigration, there would only be just over 2 million more households in England and Wales in 1980 than at the end of 1961. There will be enough separate dwellings for them if only 120-130 thousand houses are added to the stock each year.

At the moment, about 200 thousand houses a year are being added to stock: 260-270 thousand houses are being built, and about 60-70 thousand demolished. Vacancies cannot go on increasing at this rate indefinitely. Beyond a certain critical level owners of vacant properties will cut rents or prices and this will depress the demand for new houses and so inevitably slow down new house building by private developers. This critical vacancy level may be 5 per cent or so, which on the present scale and pattern of house building would be reached in about five years' time.

The slowing-down in the increase in household formation provides an opportunity for more demolition and replacement. Britain has one of the oldest housing stocks in Western Europe. Of the houses standing in England and Wales in 1880 three-quarters are still being lived in. A programme which aimed at replacing the bulk of the pre-1880 houses by 1980 would maintain house building at rather more than its present level. But it is difficult for private developers to undertake this demolition and replacement. It is not easy for them to acquire an area large enough to make demolition economic. Further, if the new houses are built for those who can afford them this would keep the subsidy bill down, but would involve a great deal of population movement. If they are built for those at present living in the old houses, the new houses would have to be built for renting and would have to be subsidised; even allowing for rising real incomes the economic rent of a new house would still in 1980 probably come to much more than a quarter of the income of most of the families now living in pre-1880 houses.

The final section of the article compares the cost of building high and building low, and states a case for building large rather than small houses.

24 November 1961

## Change to quarterly publication

*From the beginning of 1962 this Review will be issued quarterly, in the first week of February, May, August and November. It is believed that it will be possible to give readers in general a better service on a quarterly basis: we regret any inconvenience caused by the change to those who have specially valued the past frequency of issues.*



# THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

The July measures were followed by a halt to the increase in the gross domestic product and almost certainly by a slight down-turn. So far there is no indication of significant change in the balance of payments situation since the second quarter, although the measures halted speculation against sterling and have been followed by a renewed inflow of foreign funds. The world economic environment now seems somewhat less favourable to an improvement in the United Kingdom's payments situation than it did in September, in spite of the recovery in the United States. The main reasons for a more cautious prognostication now lie in a pause in the economic expansion of western Europe; this has contributed to the weakness of commodity prices and is therefore limiting the prospects for expanding exports to primary producing countries.

## WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

### Western Europe

Industrial production in Continental Western Europe has not risen since the early months of 1961. In the group of Common Market countries, industrial output (seasonally adjusted) was about 1 per cent lower in July-August than at the peak in February-March. Fluctuations around the rising trend of output have been common in Western Europe, but this setback appears to be more than a chance fluctuation. The main reason for it lies in West Germany, where industrial output fell by about 5 per cent between February-March and July-August. In the Netherlands, the decline was even sharper (7 per cent). In France and Italy, on the other hand, industrial output continued to rise—although more slowly than in the previous two years—in France by about 2½ per cent and in Italy perhaps by less.

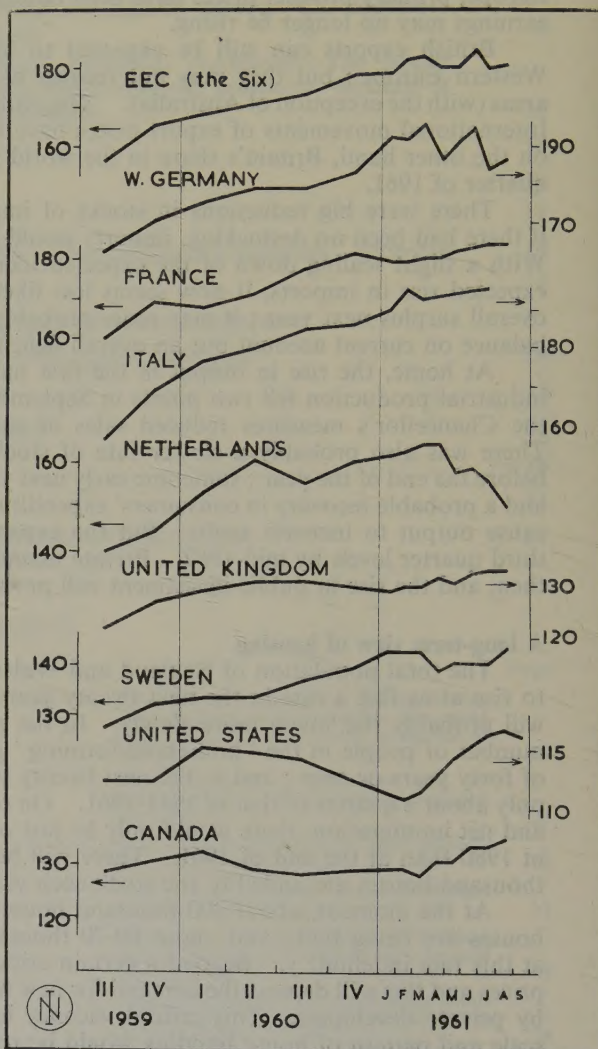
Similar developments have occurred in most of the other Continental countries for which data are available. In Sweden, industrial output has changed very little since the early months of 1961, and in Austria there also appears to have been a halt to the growth of output.

It is, in fact, remarkable that (with the single exception of Norway) the expansion of industrial output from February-March to July-August was not significantly faster in any West European country than it was in Britain, where the rise was about 3 per cent. Indeed, judging by industrial output indices, the Continental European economy as a whole was stagnant over that short period while British output was growing.

The halt to Continental European growth seems to

**Chart 1. Industrial production in selected countries**

Index numbers. 1953 = 100, ratio scale, seasonally adjusted



Source: OEEC Economic Indicators.

be due to slackening demand rather than to difficulties of supply. In *West Germany*, recent figures point to some easing of the labour shortage during the months when industrial output was falling. Unfilled vacancies reached a peak in December last year and fell by nearly a quarter before the end of July; there was a small upturn in August but it seems too small to be significant. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rose from 148 thousand in February to 180 thousand in August. The IFO business tendency survey<sup>(1)</sup> indicates that excess capacity in the investment goods industries (though not the machine tool industry) was increasing between January and July. The consumer goods industries were working fairly near full capacity in

<sup>(1)</sup>Results summarised in *Wirtschaftskonjunktur*, October 1961.



October last year, but at little more than 95 per cent of capacity in July this year. Recent price changes also suggest that the pressure on capacity may have been reduced. Consumer prices (seasonally adjusted) have been stable from June to September, after rising 3 per cent over the previous year. Prices charged by the consumer goods industries (excluding durables) actually fell between March and July this year (having risen for two years). Prices of investment goods, however, continued to rise steadily.

Slackening of demand is also evident in the trend of new orders. Total new orders (seasonally adjusted) received by industry fell quite sharply between the first and second quarters of this year: they had been rising since the first quarter of 1958. New export orders (seasonally adjusted) reached a peak in the third quarter of 1960 and have been falling since then. Total new orders as a percentage of current sales (usually a sensitive leading indicator) have now been falling for a year; and in the third quarter new home and foreign orders received by industry as a whole were less than current sales for the first time since the beginning of 1959.

The check to the growth of exports (which fell  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, after seasonal adjustment, between the second and third quarters) must have been one reason for the check to production growth; evidence about changes in other items is limited, but the growth of consumption, fixed investment and of stock building may also have been checked (allowing for seasonal factors). The fall in investment in stocks may have been reflected in the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent fall in imports (seasonally adjusted) between the second and third quarters. At the same time, net invisible earnings fell off and the current payments surplus in the third quarter was lower than at any time for at least three years.

The recent EEC report<sup>(1)</sup> implies that German output is likely to remain stable until next spring. Exports may increase as a result of the American recovery. Investment demand (which has probably contributed to the downturn in output) should be stimulated by the labour shortage, falling interest rates, the liquid position of the banks and any increase in export demand. Any decline in stock building is likely to be temporary. But these indications of prospective improvement could easily be offset by the recent pressure on profits and by industry's decreasing ability to finance expansion without recourse to the open market: wage earnings have recently been rising much faster than productivity. Public spending is expected to rise somewhat next year. Recent and expected increases in wage rates

and recent increases in family allowances (back-dated to April 1st this year) will increase personal incomes and should hold up consumers' expenditure.

In *France*, expansion is likely to continue as a result of rising exports, fixed investment and consumption. Signs of inflation are increasing; consumer prices rose by nearly 2 per cent between July and September—a faster rise than in the corresponding period of any of the three preceding years. In *Italy*, exports are rising rapidly, and investment and consumption expenditure seem likely to maintain a relatively rapid growth of output.

### United States

The recovery continues in the United States, but at a slower rate in the third quarter than the second, largely because investment in stocks and consumers' expenditure on durables increased more slowly. In the second quarter, the gross national product rose about 3 per cent; in the third quarter it rose further by nearly 2 per cent. Increased consumer expenditure on non-durable goods and services accounted for more than half of the third quarter's rise in the gross domestic product and fixed investment for most of the rest; spending on plant and equipment rose faster than in the second quarter, while expenditure on housing rose at the same rate.

Some slowing down after the first few months of recovery is to be expected after a stock recession and there are indications that the recovery may slow down further. It seems unlikely that stock-building will continue at its recent rate; judging by experience of past upswings there may well be a slight fall in stock building by early next year. But most forward indicators, including new orders for durable goods, construction contracts and share prices, show no sign of weakness. Consumers' expenditure, private expenditure on housing, plant and equipment and government spending all seem likely to continue to rise. The slight dip in industrial production and working hours in September was probably due to strikes and exceptionally bad weather, and production recovered in October back to the August figure. Expansion is likely to continue further in the first half of 1962, probably at a rate similar to that achieved in the second half of 1961.

In the third quarter, provisional estimates suggest that exports, seasonally adjusted, rose by about 5 per cent compared with the second and imports rose by at least 10 per cent; some of this may have been the result of restocking. The surplus on current account this year is still expected to be large. But it will be less than in the first half of the year and it is unlikely to meet commitments for foreign aid, military spending and long-term overseas investment.

<sup>(1)</sup>Communaute Economique Europeenne, *La Situation Economique de la Communauté au Milieu de 1961*.



The overall deficit<sup>(1)</sup> in the first half of 1961 was at an annual rate of \$0.2 billion (seasonally adjusted); in the third quarter it rose to \$3.0 billion dollars. This is still substantially less than in the second half of 1960, when there was heavy speculation against the dollar; then the deficit was at an annual rate of over \$5 billion. There is, however, a danger that further expansion will lead to a still higher deficit than in the third quarter.

### Canada

Economic recovery now appears to be under way in Canada, although the start has been much slower than in the United States; the rise in industrial production between March and July 1961 was 4 per cent, compared with 9.5 per cent in the United States. The recovery so far has been the result of increased government spending and increased consumption, combined with an increase in the trade surplus through a rise in exports and a fall in imports. There was no marked rise in stock building by industry and farm stocks were reduced. Fixed investment by business has declined to the lowest level since 1955. In the second half of 1961, the fall in fixed investment may cease and stock building may start on a significant scale, while consumer and government spending and the net foreign balance may all continue to act as expansionary forces. Nevertheless, the upswing may continue to be slower than in the United States, largely because there is little prospect of a quick recovery in fixed investment by business in view of the substantial amount of surplus capacity.

### Japan

In Japan, the rate of growth is being temporarily slowed down by a credit squeeze, because of balance of payments difficulties. But rapid expansion is still likely: it is the declared intention to slow down merely to the long-term planned rate of a 9 per cent a year increase in industrial production, as compared with twice as much recently. At the same time, Japan is going ahead with import liberalisation. The intention is to remove quantitative restrictions on 90 per cent of imports by October 1962. By 1 December 1961, 70 per cent will be freed. Even when the full current programme has been carried out, many important goods, including cars, large electric generators, computers, and large machine tools, will still be subject to quantitative restrictions.

### Primary producing countries

In the first half of 1961, the export earnings of primary producing countries recovered from the decline in the second half of 1960. The main reason lay in the recovery from recession in the United States and the associated restocking. Since May, primary product prices have fallen again and the rise in the export earnings of primary producers may have been checked. The reasons may be found in the slackening of output in Western Europe, which was probably accompanied by a phase of reduced stock building, and in the reduction in imported stocks in the United Kingdom which accompanied the check to output.

### Sterling area trade

The exports of the sterling area, seasonally adjusted, rose substantially in the first half of 1961 and appear to have reached a new peak in the second quarter, when they were about 12 per cent above the fourth quarter of 1960 (oil producing countries excluded). Half the increase was accounted for by Australia with a 32 per cent rise, to which wheat exports to China made a major contribution. South African and Indian exports were also high. Australian exports, seasonally adjusted, continued to rise in the third quarter and were by then running some 45 per cent above the end-1960 rate. South Africa's fell, however, and so, probably, did India's. Little information is available about exports of other countries after the middle of the year.

Imports in total have changed very little since the middle of 1960. If anything, the trend has been downwards (oil producing countries again excluded). In most countries, notably India, the Irish Republic, and probably New Zealand, imports rose between the end of 1960 and the middle of 1961, but insufficiently to counterbalance the fall in Australian imports. Seasonally adjusted, these were 30 per cent lower by the third quarter than in the last quarter of 1960, but by the end of the quarter it seemed that the fall had probably been halted and that the trend might even be slightly upward once more.

As a result of the improvement in Australia's external position, and in order to prevent a deepening of the recession caused by the credit squeeze introduced last November, the remaining restrictions on lending by private banks for imports, hire purchase, and speculative activities were removed on October 27. A clear recovery in Australia's imports should be seen shortly.

South Africa and Rhodesia have also improved their reserve positions substantially, the former mainly because of capital movements. Pakistan and probably Ghana have been losing reserves. India had to make

<sup>(1)</sup>United States definition, which includes all short-term capital movements and unrecorded transactions.



another big IMF drawing in August, and New Zealand is still in difficulties and likely to maintain her present import restrictions. Thus hope of any early and substantial recovery in imports by the overseas sterling area as a whole must still rest heavily on an upturn in Australia, and to some extent in South Africa, where import controls have been eased.

### Non-sterling areas

The exports of the other primary producing countries also fell during the second half of 1960 and have since recovered. But the fall was steeper and the recovery more gradual than in the sterling area, so that exports in the second quarter were still lower than at the same time last year. The trend of imports was generally upward until the end of the first quarter, but by then mounting trade deficits were leading to growing pressure on reserves, particularly in Latin America. The inflow of capital and government grants, notably from the United States and West Germany, seems to have increased, and borrowing from the IMF has also been rising. Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Indonesia and Mexico have all drawn heavily on the IMF since the beginning of the year.

In the second quarter, imports (seasonally adjusted) seem to have fallen back again at least in Latin America. Nevertheless reserves in Latin American countries (even apart from Venezuela) were nearly as low at the end of August as they had been at the time of the 1958 recession.

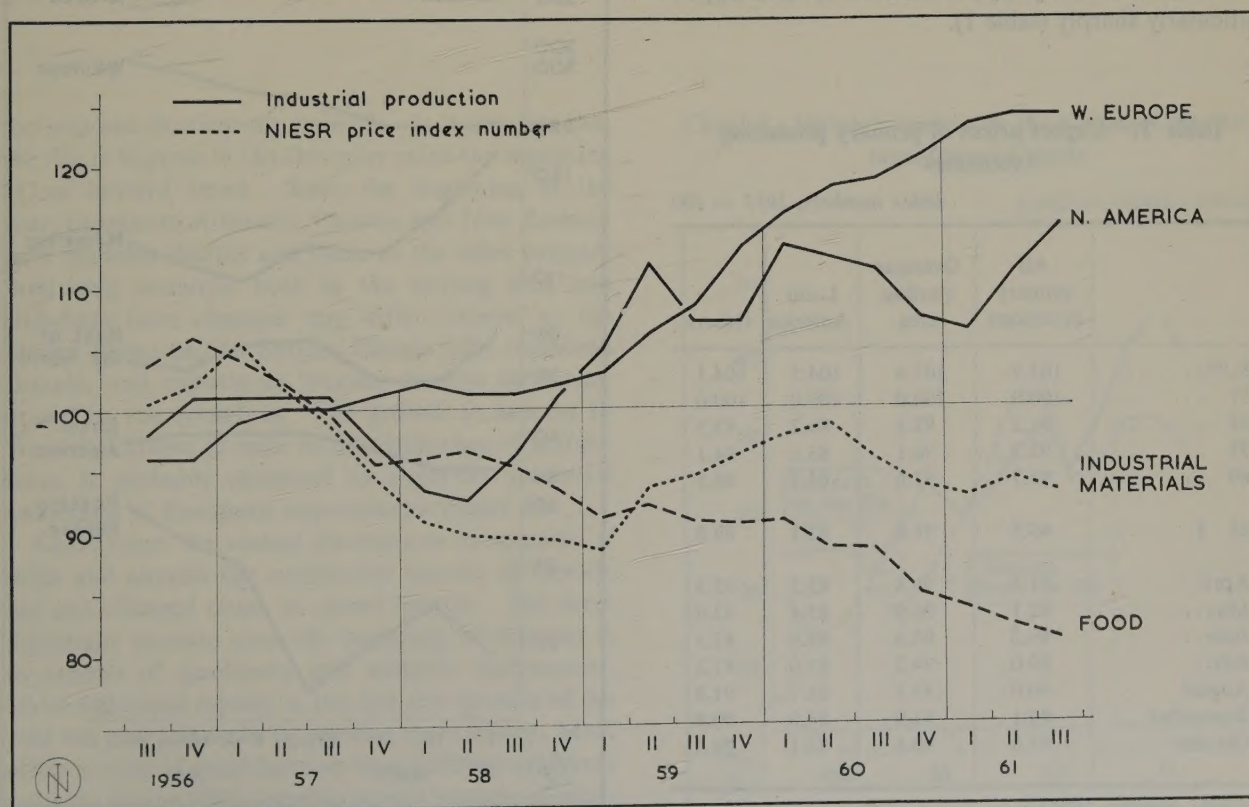
### Commodity prices

The rise in export incomes of primary producing countries may have been checked since the middle of the year by the weakness of commodity prices. From early 1961 up to May, the NIESR index of primary producers' export prices was recovering slightly from its decline in 1960 during the American recession. But since May, the trend has been reversed and most commodity prices have been falling. The index fell by over 4 per cent between May and October. The sharpest declines affected agricultural products other than foodstuffs; these prices fell  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Food prices fell by 5 per cent, while prices of non-agricultural commodities fell by about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

The weakness of food prices is long-standing; over the last five years the index has fallen over 20 per cent. It seems to be explained by levels of production well

**Chart 2. World industrial production and world prices of primary products**

*Index numbers, 1957 = 100 (production figures seasonally adjusted)*





beyond the level of effective demand, combined with continuing protective policies in almost every importing country.

The index of raw material prices (including both agricultural and non-agricultural products) is now 12 per cent below 1956, but it has not shown a continuing steady decline like food prices. In late 1958 and early 1959, this index reached a low point appreciably below its present level; there was a subsequent recovery to a peak in the second quarter of 1960, when industrial production in the industrialised countries had been rising rapidly; the expansion had been very fast in Continental Western Europe, the United Kingdom and Japan, and the American recession of 1960-61 was only just starting. Subsequently, the American recession and the levelling-out of activity in the United Kingdom were accompanied by sharp falls in prices of industrial materials until recovery started in both the United States and the United Kingdom in the early months of 1961. Then the setback to the growth of industrial production in Continental Europe which started about March was shortly followed by a renewed decline in prices (chart 2).

The experience of the sterling area primary producers has until recently been more fortunate than that of Latin American exporters or those in the rest of the world. Since May 1961, however, overseas sterling area export prices, especially those of Australian wool and jute, tea and rubber, have dipped particularly sharply (table 1).

**Table 1. Export prices of primary producing countries**

*Index numbers, 1957 = 100*

	All primary producers	Overseas sterling area	Latin America	Others
1956 <sup>(a)</sup> .. ..	103.9	103.4	104.5	104.1
1957 .. ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1958 .. ..	91.2	92.5	89.2	92.5
1959 .. ..	92.3	96.1	85.6	94.1
1960 .. ..	93.7	97.6	85.7	96.5
1961 I .. ..	89.8	94.8	82.1	89.8
April .. ..	91.3	95.8	83.5	92.5
May .. ..	92.1	96.3	85.1	92.4
June .. ..	89.2	93.4	83.6	87.5
July .. ..	89.0	94.2	83.0	87.2
August .. ..	90.0	93.1	84.7	91.8
September ..	89.1	91.9	84.0	90.8
October .. ..	88.0	90.6	83.1	89.5

Source: Appendix, table 27.

(a) July-December only.

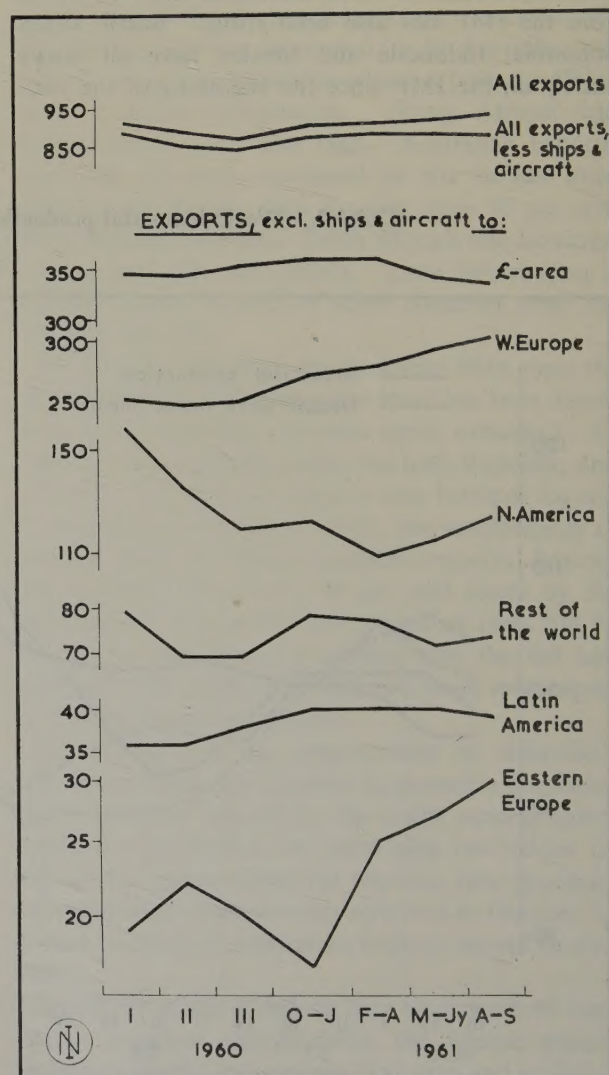
No substantial recovery of commodity prices seems likely in the near future. The recovery in the United States has probably gone through its first phase of rapid expansion and restocking. In Continental Western Europe, the rise in demand for primary products is likely to be relatively slow for a time. But there, as in Britain, the weaker demand is due partly to reduced stock building—a phase which should come to an end early next year. The chances of an increase in total world demand for primary products as fast as that in the first months of 1961 are, however, small.

### United Kingdom exports

British exports have been remarkably constant since the beginning of the year, if ships and aircraft are excluded from the reckoning and allowance is made

**Chart 3. United Kingdom exports, by area**

*£ million, quarterly rates, seasonally adjusted, ratio scale*



Source: Board of Trade.



Table 2. United Kingdom exports

£ million, seasonally adjusted

	1960			1960-1961	1961			
	I	II	III	Oct.- Jan. <sup>(a)</sup>	Feb.- April	May- July	Aug.- Oct.	Oct. <sup>(a)</sup>
<b>All exports</b> .. .. .	<b>915</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>934</b>
<i>of which<sup>(b)</sup></i>								
<i>Ships and aircraft</i> .. .. .	30	31	24	28	34	41	50	38
Other exports to :								
Australia .. .. .	61	67	67	67	58	46	43	45
New Zealand .. .. .	24	28	30	32	36	33	25	24
India .. .. .	38	31	33	34	31	30	31	30
Other sterling area .. .. .	220	216	221	222	232	225	224	230
<b>Total sterling area</b> .. .. .	<b>343</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>329</b>
United States .. .. .	96	84	71	70	60	65	76	76
Canada .. .. .	62	49	47	51	49	47	46	48
<b>Total North America</b> .. .. .	<b>158</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>123</b>
Western Europe .. .. .	250	248	249	265	272	287	299	305
Eastern Europe .. .. .	19	22	20	17	25	27	30	29
Latin America .. .. .	36	36	38	40	40	40	40	42
Other countries .. .. .	79	69	69	78	77	71	72	69
<b>All countries</b> .. .. .	<b>885</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>896</b>

Source : Board of Trade.

(a) At three-monthly rate.

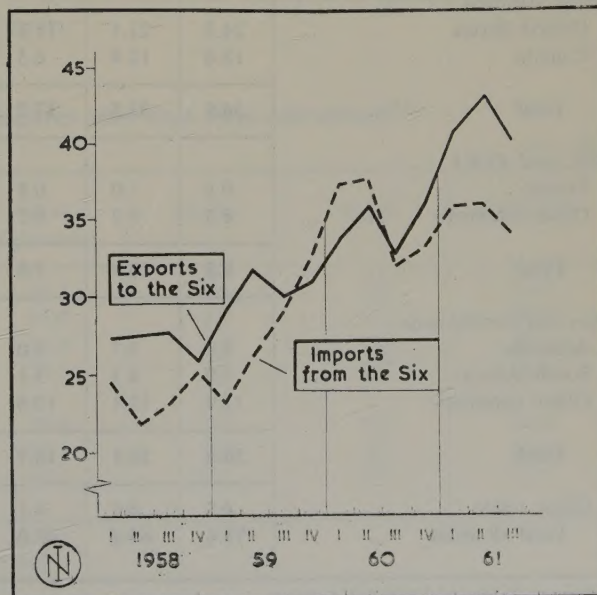
(b) Division partly estimated by NIESR.

for seasonal fluctuations (table 2). It is possible that the rise in exports in October may mark the beginning of an upward trend. Since the beginning of the year, exports to Australia, Canada and New Zealand have declined sharply and those to the other primary producing countries both in the sterling area and elsewhere have changed very little; exports to the United States and to Eastern Europe have recovered sharply, and exports to Western Europe have continued to rise (chart 3). The growth in exports to Western Europe, in spite of the slackening of activity there, is probably explained by exporters' increased awareness of European opportunities (chart 4).

Apart from the violent fluctuations in exports of ships and aircraft the commodity pattern of exports has not changed much in recent months. The most important increase since the beginning of the year is in exports of machinery and scientific instruments, which increased rapidly in the first few months of the year but now appear to be growing more slowly. Most other groups of manufactures have suffered moderate setbacks during 1961—textiles largely because of sharp falls in exports of cotton products, especially to New

Chart 4. Britain's trade with the Common Market in manufactured goods

£ million, monthly averages



Source : Report on Overseas Trade.



Zealand, and metals because of a decline in iron and steel exports to Australia and New Zealand, and exports of pipes to the oil producing countries.

### Car exports

There are indications that exports of cars are recovering. They have shared in the general decline in exports to the Southern Dominions and have fallen particularly sharply to Canada, but exports to the United States and to Western Europe are now rising relatively rapidly (table 3).

Some of the most striking increases have been in exports to France and Italy. Imported cars now account for one-eighth of all registrations in France and have reached a total of eight thousand a month. French imports from Britain consist largely of Fords, whose makers are reported to be bearing some of the burden of import duties in anticipation of tariff changes. In Italy imports (6 thousand a month) now account for one-sixth of all registrations, and British cars accounted for nearly a third of these imports in the first eight months of the year.

At least until recently registrations of British cars in the United States have continued to run ahead of shipments from Britain. In the first eight months,

when only 15 thousand cars were shipped, registrations probably amounted to about 50 thousand, with sports cars predominating. Stocks should now be down to reasonable levels, as the export recovery in October suggests. Although car exports to the United States market are unlikely to reach the 1960 level of 130 thousand vehicles, in 1962 they should be well above the rate achieved so far in 1961. If a rate of 100 thousand per year is achieved, this would raise Britain's exports to the United States by over £4 million per month above the level of the first eight months of this year. This would imply that Britain's total exports to the United States would increase by about one-sixth above the recent level. It would also increase United Kingdom car output by about 10 per cent above present levels.

### General export prospects

There are some signs that British exports are becoming a little more competitive. Export prices have risen less since the beginning of 1959 than those of any of her major competitors; they have held steady since the early part of 1961 while United States and French prices have been rising slowly and the dollar price of Germany's exports, as a result of

Table 3. United Kingdom exports of passenger cars<sup>(a)</sup>

£ million, quarterly rates

	1960				1961					
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	Aug.	Sept.	Oct
<i>North America</i>										
United States .. ..	24.3	21.1	11.2	5.0	2.3	4.0	4.8	5.4	4.4	7.3
Canada .. ..	12.6	12.4	6.5	6.9	3.8	8.1	3.8	3.7	1.7	3.4
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>
<i>EEC and EFTA</i>										
France .. ..	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.5	2.4	1.7
Other countries .. ..	8.5	9.9	6.7	5.8	7.3	9.2	8.7	7.2	10.0	10.2
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.0</b>
<i>Overseas sterling area</i>										
Australia .. ..	3.9	3.7	3.0	3.0	2.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1
South Africa .. ..	3.9	4.3	3.1	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.6
Other countries .. ..	12.9	12.1	10.6	9.4	11.7	8.7	7.8	7.4	7.0	9.3
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>12.0</b>
Other areas .. ..	4.8	4.9	4.1	4.3	4.1	3.5	4.8	5.2	4.7	5.2
<b>Total all areas .. ..</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>39.8</b>

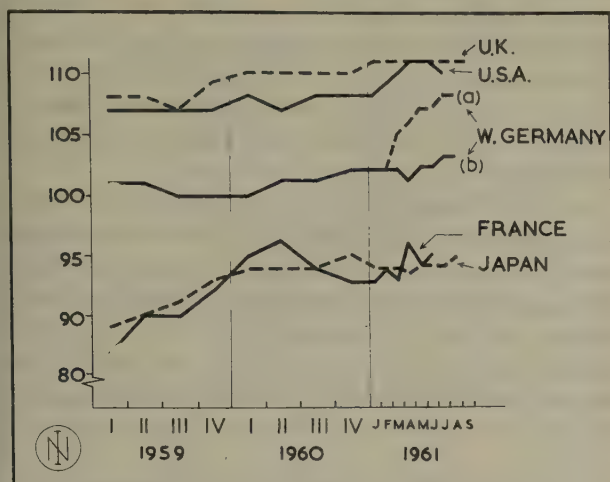
Source: Trade and Navigation Accounts.

(a) Including chassis.



**Chart 5. Average export prices for selected industrial countries**

Index numbers, 1953 = 100

Source : Appendix, table 22, *International Financial Statistics*.

(a) In terms of US dollars.

(b) In terms of deutschmarks.

reevaluation, has risen more sharply (chart 5). Nevertheless, little encouragement can be drawn so far from the trend in the British share of world trade in manufactures (Appendix, table 23); there was some apparent improvement in the final quarter of 1960 and the first half of 1961 but it was mostly due to seasonal factors, the effects of the British dock strikes and the 'lumpiness' of deliveries of aircraft and ships. After allowance is made for these factors (as in table 4), it seems that the recovery in share was only temporary and was soon lost; in the third quarter of 1961 Britain's share was probably considerably lower than ever before.

Some of the recent loss may be due to British dependence on sterling area markets, which have not

shared in the general expansion in 1961, so that Britain could not expect to do as well as other exporting countries. But the loss of share on this account was probably softened by the normal tendency for British exports to the sterling area to fluctuate less than exports of other countries. Certainly in the Australian market, where the largest declines took place this year, Britain has not lost shares to the other manufacturing countries: between the first and third quarters of 1961, Australia's imports from the United Kingdom fell by almost precisely the same percentage as her imports from the other major manufacturing countries. But past experience suggests that Britain may again lose some of its share of the Australian market when recovery takes place there. Nevertheless, British exports to Australia should improve appreciably, and the recovery there should more than offset any further decline in exports to New Zealand and India. In the other sterling area countries a slow rise seems likely. Prospects of increasing sales to other primary producing countries do not seem bright, and they may, indeed, fall slightly.

Exports to the United States are likely to continue to increase, especially in view of the recovery in car sales, while the decline in sales to Canada should be reversed now that the United States recovery has spread into Canada. Sales to Western Europe are likely to grow, in spite of the slowing down in economic expansion there, largely because of the increased interest of exporters. Sales to Eastern Europe are also likely to rise.

The overall prospects, therefore, are still for a rise in the level of exports from the plateau established since the beginning of the year. Current indications suggest, however, that the rise may not be as big as it seemed reasonable to expect two months ago, before it became clear that European expansion had slowed down.

**Table 4. Shares in world exports of manufactures other than ships and aircraft<sup>(a)</sup>**

Per cent

			United Kingdom	United States <sup>(b)</sup>	West Germany	France	Japan	Others <sup>(c)</sup>
1960	I	.. .. .	16.7	20.6	19.5	10.6	5.9	26.7
	II	.. .. .	16.3	21.6	19.0	9.7	6.7	26.6
	III	.. .. .	15.8	22.0	18.9	9.6	7.0	26.7
	IV	.. .. .	15.9	21.5	20.1	9.5	6.8	26.2
1961	I	.. .. .	16.1	21.2	20.6	9.4	6.1	26.6
	II	.. .. .	15.7	20.2	21.3	9.6	6.7	26.7
	III <sup>(d)</sup>	.. .. .	15.2	20.1	20.3	10.1	6.8	27.5

Source : Appendix, table 23 and national trade figures.

(a) Seasonally adjusted and adjusted for the effects of United Kingdom dock strikes.

(b) Excluding 'special category' exports.

(c) Belgium-Luxembourg, Canada, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland.

(d) Provisional.



## THE DOMESTIC ECONOMY

## Output and expenditure

Provisional estimates suggest that national output dipped slightly between the second and third quarters, after the relatively rapid expansion of the first half of the year. The dip was the result of the Chancellor's measures in July. Complete estimates of national expenditure in the third quarter are not available. But the indications are that consumers' expenditure dropped appreciably after July. Whether investment in stocks fell off can only be guessed, but there is some evidence to suggest that it did. Exports, as already noted, have been fairly stable since the beginning of the year and there has probably been some continuing increase in fixed investment and government expenditure. Thus the main new element that can be identified is the dip in consumption, and this appears to be entirely due to the July measures, which affected both tax rates and credit.

## Industrial production

The rise of industrial production halted in August (chart 6) and in September it fell (on provisional figures) by 2 per cent.

Steel production in August-September was 20 per cent less than a year earlier and at its lowest level since early 1959. The fall in output appears to be explained by substantial reductions in the stocks of producers, consumers and merchants. Home con-

sumption (seasonally adjusted) fell only very slightly in the third quarter (table 5).

Car output (seasonally adjusted) declined in August-October, mainly as a result of a sharp decline in home sales; in September-October home registrations were at a rate one-third lower than before the July measures, if the seasonal adjustment can be trusted.<sup>(1)</sup> The rise in exports (seasonally adjusted) offset much of the decline in home sales.

Industrial productivity, both per head and per hour, rose in the first half of the year, but the subsequent check to output, combined with a continuing slow expansion of the labour force has led to a slight decline. Output per head in manufacturing was 1 per cent higher in the third quarter than a year earlier; in industry as a whole it was 2 per cent higher, because of relatively rapid rises in mining and construction.

## The labour market

Unemployment and vacancy figures (chart 7) show that demand for labour has been falling since May or June. Some of the large recent numbers of temporarily stopped workers reflect the effects of labour disputes, but the numbers wholly unemployed have increased

<sup>(1)</sup>It may be that seasonal fluctuations in car purchase are becoming more marked; if so the adjustment used would be insufficient and therefore exaggerate the extent of the fall.

Table 5. Steel supplies

Million tons, ingot equivalent, annual rates<sup>(a)</sup>

	1959	1960	1961		
			I	II	III
<i>Production, seasonally adjusted</i> .. .. .	20.2	24.3	24.0	23.5	21.1
<b>Production</b> .. .. .	<b>20.2</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>19.3</b>
<i>plus changes in producers' stocks<sup>(b)</sup></i> .. .. .	—	—0.6	—0.4	+0.5	+0.8
<i>plus re-usable material</i> .. .. .	+0.3	+0.2	+0.3	+0.2	+0.2
<i>plus imports</i> .. .. .	+0.5	+1.6	+0.8	+0.4	+0.4
<b>Total available supplies</b> .. .. .	<b>21.0</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>20.7</b>
<i>less exports</i> .. .. .	—3.7	—4.1	—4.3	—4.5	—3.7
<b>Available home supplies</b> .. .. .	<b>17.3</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>17.0</b>
<i>Estimated changes in consumers' and merchants' stocks<sup>(b)</sup></i> .. .. .	+0.6	—1.1	—0.8	+0.2	+1.1
<b>Apparent home consumption</b> .. .. .	<b>17.9</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>18.1</b>
<i>Estimated home consumption, seasonally adjusted</i> .. .. .	17.9	20.3	19.7	20.0	19.9

Source: *Monthly Digest of Statistics*, Appendix, table 3, Iron and Steel Board.

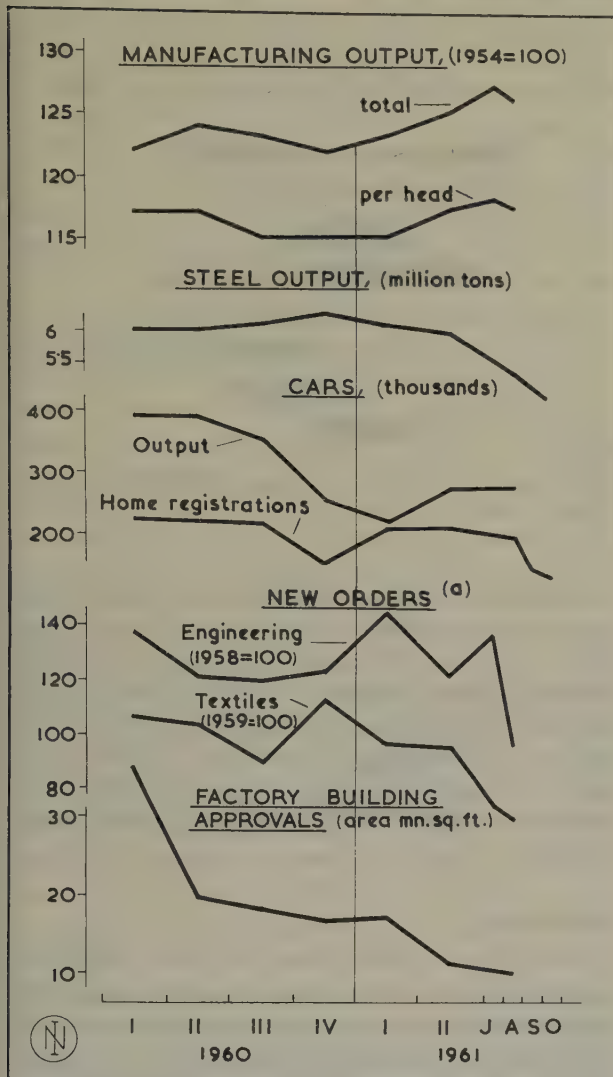
(a) Not adjusted for seasonal variations, unless so stated.

(b) A minus sign indicates additions to, and a plus sign withdrawals from, stocks.



Chart 6. Some changing trends

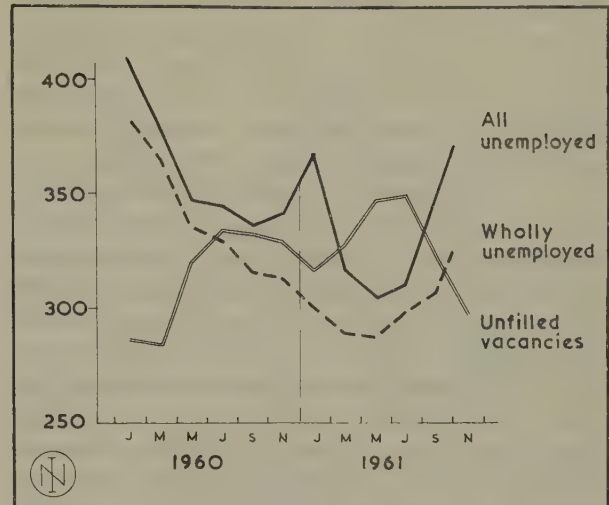
Seasonally adjusted



Source : Appendix, tables 2, 3, 4 and 5.

(a) Unadjusted.

Chart 7. Unemployment and vacancies

Thousands, seasonally adjusted<sup>(a)</sup>

Source : Ministry of Labour Gazette.

(a) Except for temporarily stopped and school-leavers, who make up the difference between wholly unemployed and total unemployed.

## Expenditure

### Fixed investment

Revised official estimates indicate that fixed investment rose by about 3 per cent in the first quarter of the year and by about 2½ per cent in the second. The rise has probably continued in the third quarter, but at a slower rate, and although some further increase may occur in the fourth quarter and possibly even early in 1962, it is reasonably clear that the top of the current investment boom has almost been reached and that 1962 may see a downturn.

The main increases so far this year have been in private manufacturing industry and in private housing. Other private investment has declined, largely because of reduced investment in ships. Public investment in housing has changed very little, while other public investment has continued to expand.

There are increasingly strong indications that private manufacturing investment will turn down in 1962. Contractors' orders for industrial buildings have been trending down since the second quarter of 1960; and in the third quarter of 1961, factory building approvals once again fell. It is now likely that manufacturing investment will fall more in 1962, compared with 1961 as a whole, than the 2 per cent decline indicated in the Board of Trade Investment Inquiry, which was practically completed before the July measures were announced. The FBI Industrial Trends Inquiry shows that between June (which was only shortly before the Board of Trade Inquiry) and October, there was a marked reduction in the proportion of the FBI respondents who are planning more investment in the next twelve months than in the last, and a marked increase in the proportion who are

in almost all industries. Employment has been rising, but this is due largely to the influx of school leavers into employment in July and August.

The reduction of pressure on the labour market, as well as government policy, are likely to mean that wage settlements will be somewhat delayed. Most electricity supply workers are to receive 6-6½ per cent more at the end of January, a year and a half after their last increase. By the second quarter of 1962, a large proportion of the labour force is likely to receive increases in wage rates of around 5 per cent. The average interval from the previous award would by then be approaching eighteen months; in this period consumer prices will probably have risen by at least 5 per cent.

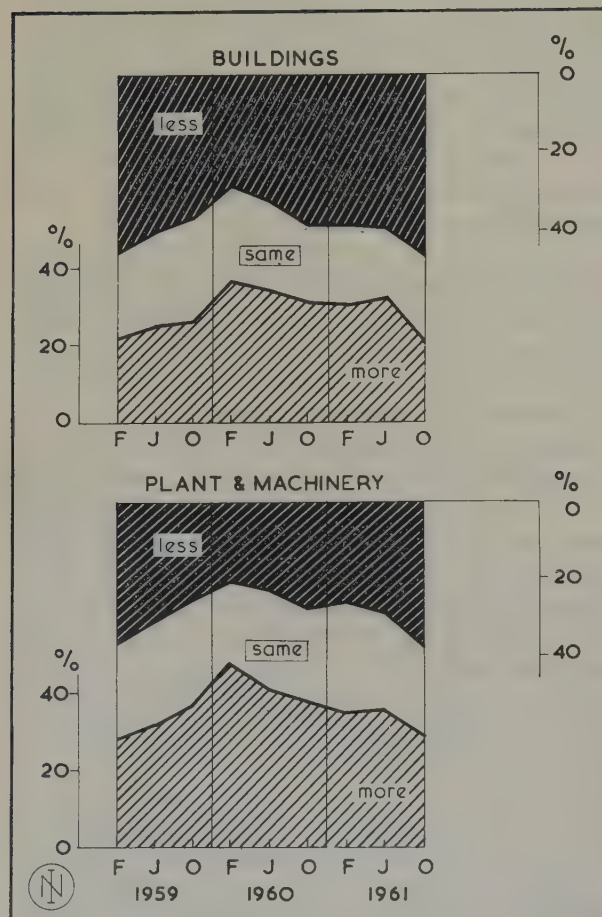


planning to authorise less (chart 8). The ratio of planned increases to planned decreases of spending on buildings is now practically as low as it was in mid-1958, and the ratio for changes in planned spending on plant and machinery is approaching the 1958 levels. By a year after the 1958 low point in industrialists' investment intentions the actual volume of manufacturing investment was down by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

The July measures are also likely to lead to a scaling-down of private investment plans in non-manufacturing industries and services, in place of the sizeable (8 per cent) increase indicated in the Board of Trade Inquiry. There might be little change between 1961 as a whole and 1962.

The only buoyant element in investment next year is likely to be public investment (other than housing) which is expected to increase by 5 per cent between the financial years 1961-62 and 1962-63. Such an increase may reduce the impact of the downturn in private fixed investment but is unlikely to offset it completely.

**Chart 8. FBI Inquiry question : do you expect to authorise more or less capital expenditure ?<sup>(a)</sup>**

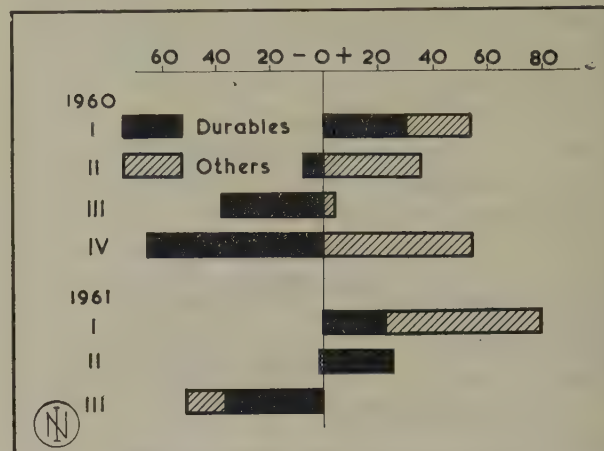


Source : FBI press releases.

(a) In the next 12 months compared with the past 12 months.

**Chart 9. Changes in consumers' expenditure**

Quarter-to-quarter changes, £mn, at 1954 prices, seasonally adjusted



Source : Appendix, table 11.

For some time yet, the backlog of housing work may also sustain output at current levels, even though the demand for private houses is probably now weakening, largely because the building societies are becoming increasingly short of funds. But if there are further relaxations of monetary stringency, this shortage may not become so serious as to lead to an appreciable dip in the volume of private house building.

### Consumption

The volume of retail sales, seasonally adjusted, reached a level in July about 1 per cent above the second quarter and rather over 2 per cent above the first. Sales then declined by 1 per cent in each of the three following months, so that the volume of retail sales in the three months which immediately followed the Chancellor's measures (August-October) was nearly 2 per cent below the second quarter and only a little above the first quarter.

The main effects of the July measures fell on durable goods, tobacco and probably alcoholic drink. NIESR estimates of total consumers' expenditure (including items not covered by the retail sales figures) suggest that consumers' expenditure fell by £50 million (at 1954 prices) or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent between the second and third quarters after rising by £26 million between the first and second (chart 9). Durables accounted for about three-quarters of the decline in the third quarter, mainly because of a 10 per cent decline in sales of radio and electrical goods and a sharp fall in car registrations. This decline was partly the result of higher taxes but mainly due to the effects of the credit squeeze on bank loans and indirectly on hire purchase loans. Among non-durable consumer goods,



tobacco was the only item where it was possible to identify a sharp decline (by 7 per cent between the second and third quarters). This was to be expected in view of the big tax increase and consequent price rise amounting to a total increase of over 9 per cent. Other consumer goods, with the probable exception of drink, show little significant change.

Consumer expenditure is likely to change very little in the fourth quarter, apart from the normal seasonal rise; if anything there may be a further fall in durables. In the first half of next year, it seems almost certain that there will be a renewed rise in personal incomes, perhaps bringing disposable incomes up to about 4 per cent above the current level by mid-1962. Some of this increase in money incomes will almost certainly be absorbed by a continued rise in prices; but it seems reasonable to expect an increase in real consumption. The extent of the increase depends, however, not only on the rise in real incomes but also on the trend of savings and consumer credit. Personal savings have been rising strongly, absorbing almost a half of the rise in disposable money incomes during the past two years. There can be no firm reason for expecting the savings ratio to fall, and it might continue to rise. In present conditions there is no reason to expect any large change in consumer credit. A rise in real consumption of 1-2 per cent by mid-1962 compared with the third quarter of 1961 seems the most probable guess. But the possibility cannot be ruled out that real consumption will be at the same level in the middle of next year.

### Imports

Imports in the middle two quarters of 1961 may have reached bottom; from April to September the volume of imports (seasonally adjusted) was fairly stable at about 6 per cent below the October-March peak. In value terms, the fall has been rather greater, because of the decline of import prices (Appendix

table 9). In October 1961, the value of imports rose by 5 per cent above the preceding quarter as a result of rises in all categories of imports except finished manufactures.

Between the second and third quarters of 1961, imports of foods, fuels and semi-manufactures remained practically unchanged, after the sharp decline in all these groups between the first and second quarters. Imports of basic materials continued to fall. The changes appear largely to have been determined by stock movements. In the second quarter, imported stocks rose only very slightly, after the rapid rises in the preceding three quarters. In the third quarter, it appears that imported stocks were run down substantially; preliminary estimates suggest that the identified decline in stocks of mainly imported commodities may have been about £20 million (at current prices), compared with a rise of £35 million in the first quarter. Even though it probably involves seasonal elements, such a swing round could explain much of the £80 million decline in total imports (seasonally adjusted) between the first and third quarters of this year. The decline in imported stocks in the third quarter seems to have occurred because the seasonal decline in food stocks has been larger than usual, and has not been matched by the usual seasonal stockpiling of industrial materials.

### Import prospects

Even if domestic output were to remain constant, a renewal of the upward trend in imports could be expected. Stocks might continue to fall for a time, but renewed stock-building at modest rates is likely to follow; as soon as the stock fall slows down, imports must increase. Moreover, there may be a continuation of the long-term upward trend of the share of imports in home supplies of manufactures (chart 10); and the bill for imported fuel is almost certain to rise. The net effect of these factors alone is that the volume of imports might be about 3 per cent higher by the middle of 1962 than in the third quarter of this year, even if there were no rise in final expenditure. It is suggested below that final expenditure may rise about 1-1½ per cent between the third quarter of 1961 and the middle of 1962; if that happens, the total rise in the volume of imports by the middle of next year might be 3-5 per cent.

### Stocks

While imported stocks have been declining in the third quarter, partly but not wholly for seasonal reasons, some stocks of industrial products have also been falling. *Steel* stocks have been reduced substantially. On the other hand, stocks of cars and goods vehicles have not changed much and may have

**Table 6. Imports, by commodity classes**

*£ million, seasonally adjusted*

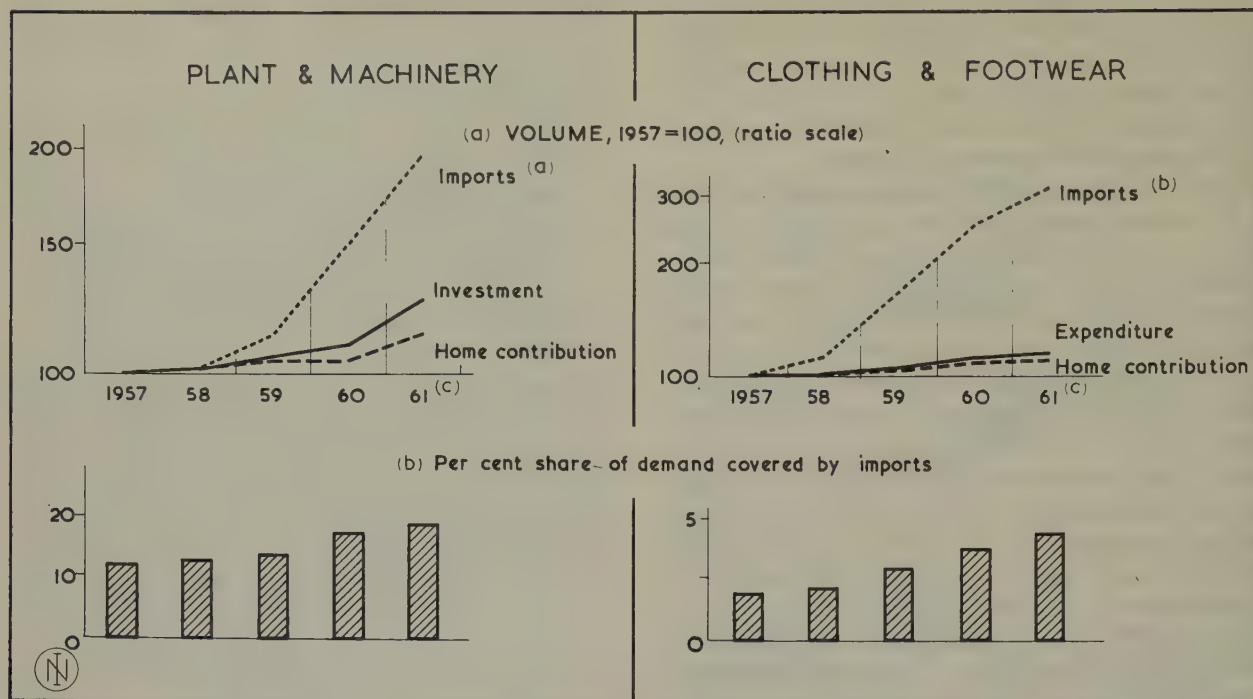
	1961		
	I	II	III
<b>Food, beverages and tobacco</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>367</b>
Basic materials .. ..	272	251	234
Semi-manufactures .. ..	223	205	205
Fuels .. .. .	136	116	114
<b>Industrial materials and fuel</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>553</b>
<b>Finished manufactures ..</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>Total imports<sup>(a)</sup> .. ..</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>1,071</b>

Source: Board of Trade Journal.

(a) Includes Class E.



Chart 10. The share of manufactured imports in selected sectors of home demand



Source : *Trade and Navigation Accounts, Board of Trade Journal, Economic Trends*, Appendix, tables 11, 12 and 18, and NIESR calculations.

(a) D/14 = Metal manufactures (excluding arms, cutlery and coins), D/15 = Machinery (excl. engines for aircraft, marine propulsion and motor vehicles and domestic sewing machines), D/16 = Electrical machinery (excl. radio sets and components for motor vehicles), and D/22 = Precision goods (excl. cameras, photographic supplies, films, watches and clocks).

(b) D/21 = Clothing etc. (excl. travel goods).

(c) Estimated.

increased a little, while coal stocks have risen mainly for seasonal reasons.

There are indications that total additions to stocks (seasonally adjusted) were smaller than in the first and second quarters, but probably remained positive. The replies to the October FBI inquiry show a rise in the ratio of firms reporting decreases of stocks to those reporting increases in reply to questions about raw materials, work in progress and stocks of finished goods (chart 11). Such a change seems quite possible in view of higher interest rates, although it could be also expected that there would be some involuntary stock accumulation of goods in process and finished goods, as a result of the setback to demand.

In the last quarter of the year, the Chancellor's measures may well induce a still lower rate of stock accumulation, or even overall stock reduction. But subsequently, a renewal of stock accumulation is likely.

### Overall domestic prospects

Output might possibly fall a little more before the end of the year. Sometime early next year, an increase in exports, a recovery in stock-building and a probable recovery in consumers' expenditure following the next

round of wage increases, should cause output to increase again ; but there can be no reasons at present to expect more than a modest expansion. By the middle of 1962, output might be 1-1½ per cent above the third quarter of 1961. Such an increase would be less than the growth of productive capacity. The effects of the July measures on the domestic situation would thus have been to check the growth in output and to cause a temporary setback. Correspondingly, the degree of spare capacity is likely to be substantially greater in mid-1962 than it was in mid-1961.

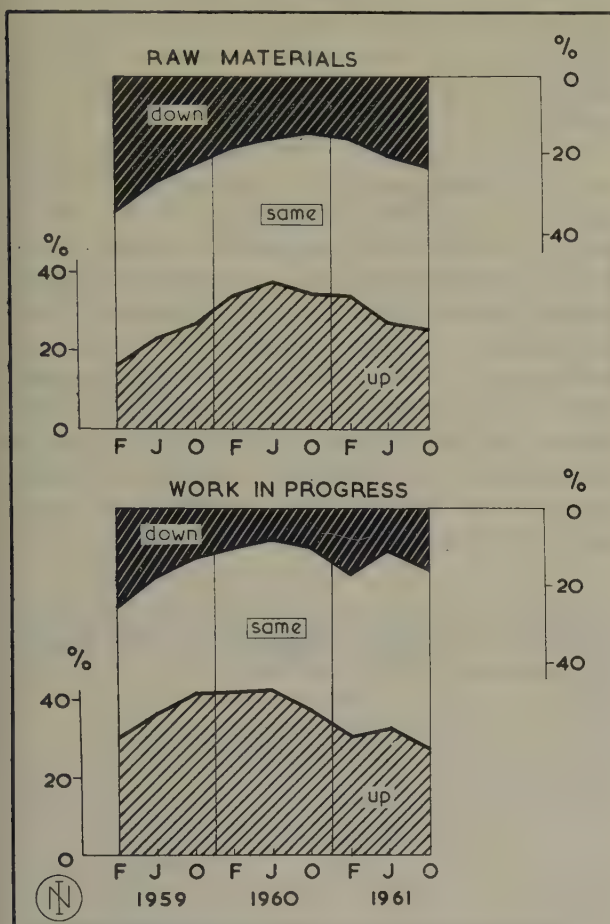
### Balance of payments

One of the main purposes behind the July measures was to strengthen the balance of payments and the liquidity of Britain's international banking operations. The immediate effect has been a very large increase in the reserves, but there are no signs that the measures have yet led to any improvement in the fundamental position.

At the end of June, outstanding assistance under the Basle arrangements amounted to £325 million. With the help of the £536 million drawn from the International Monetary Fund, the bulk of the Basle assistance was repaid in the following months, and between the end of July and October the reserves



Chart 11. FBI Inquiry question : Are your stocks up or down ?<sup>(a)</sup>



Source : FBI press releases.

(a) Compared with four months ago : excluding seasonal variations.

rose by £385 million. A part of the rise was due to the excess of special capital receipts in the period over special capital payments. If these official transactions are excluded, the reserves rose by £260-270 million (table 7).

It is reasonably certain that most of these accruals to the reserves were the result of a renewed inflow of relatively liquid funds attracted by high short-term interest rates. Some of the increase may also have been due to a modest overall surplus earned by the overseas sterling area in the third quarter, when overseas sterling area balances held in London probably rose by about £35 million.

There is no reason to suppose that Britain's own overall balance was sufficiently strong in the third quarter to contribute anything to the net additions to the reserves, and it probably did the reverse. The recorded current deficit will probably prove to be about £30 million, rather larger than the £15 million recorded in the second quarter. Such a deterioration could be explained by seasonal factors. Seasonally adjusted, the current account is probably now roughly

Table 7. Special capital payments affecting the gold and dollar reserves, August-October 1961

	£ million
<b>Special receipts</b>	
Drawings from the International Monetary Fund	536
<b>Special payments</b>	
Repayments to West European central banks under Basle Agreement	-290 <sup>(a)</sup>
Repayment to the International Monetary Fund	-100
Drawing in dollars by Nigeria	-11
Debts arising from EPU	-14
<b>Total</b>	<b>-415</b>
<b>Gold and dollar reserves</b>	
July 1961	876
October 1961	1,261
<b>Increase in reserves</b>	<b>+385</b>
Less difference between special receipts and payments	-121
<b>'Corrected' rise in reserves</b>	<b>+264</b>

(a) This assumes the 'small' repayment of Basle Agreement money in July reported in the Bank of England *Quarterly Bulletin* September 1961 amounted to £17 million. At the end of October 1961, the only outstanding Basle assistance was £18 million owed to Switzerland, which has been consolidated into a 3 year loan.

in balance. If the net long-term capital outflow was running at the average rate of recent years, the net identified overall deficit in the third quarter might have been about £80-£100 million.

It appears likely, however, that this reckoning is an excessively pessimistic view of the situation, since the experience of the first half of 1961 confirmed the view that the official statistics give too unfavourable a description of the situation. In spite of a massive flight of capital in the first half of the year, the 'balancing item' in the official statistics, which incorporates errors and omissions, remained strongly positive. This suggests that these errors and omissions do not entirely consist of unrecorded short-term capital movements, but contain a persistent positive item which should properly be in the current balance or the long-term capital account.

It is hard to estimate the precise extent of this unfavourable bias, although it has for some time been reasonable to consider that it amounts to £50-£100 million a year ; and the latest figures suggest that it may now be substantially more. Nevertheless, on any reckoning, the overall payments position in the third quarter was probably still in appreciable deficit.

#### Payments prospects

The prospects for both imports and exports up to the middle of 1962 are somewhat less favourable than they seemed two months ago. There were big reduc-



tions of stocks of imported commodities in the third quarter which could not be identified earlier; these provided a relief to the import bill. Despite this relief, the volume of imports changed very little between the second and third quarters; if there had been no destocking, imports would have risen. The period of stock reduction is unlikely to last very long, and a resumption of a modest rate of stock accumulation would alone add at least 2 per cent to the volume of imports. There may be further reductions in import prices to provide additional relief, but this is rather doubtful.

At the same time, export prospects now look rather less favourable than two months ago, although a substantial rise is still likely. The main reason lies in the setback to European expansion which may continue for several more months and the consequential loss of export earnings by the primary producing countries. Britain has already enjoyed the benefit in the form of lower import prices, but has to pay the cost in terms of a reduction (below what they might have been) of primary producing countries' imports.

The net effect of these changes is that it now seems

less likely that exports will rise much faster than imports between now and mid-1962. The current account of the balance of payments is likely to remain very roughly in balance, after allowing for seasonal factors, and the overall accounts are likely to remain in deficit.

The prospects of a modest expansion of output and of a maintenance of the present unsatisfactory balance of payments position during the first half of next year depend heavily on a rise in exports. Prediction of exports is perhaps the most difficult part of the analysis of the British economic situation.<sup>(1)</sup> An improvement in exports is still probable and may have begun by now. If the improvement is not reinforced over the next few months, it will be clearer than ever that domestic restraint is not an adequate way of operating on the balance of payments, and the case for a major reappraisal of external economic policy will become powerful.

<sup>(1)</sup>R. R. Neild and E. A. Shirley, 'Economic Review: an assessment of forecasts, 1959-1960', *National Institute Economic Review*, no. 15, May 1961.

### Errata

*Economic Review* no. 15, May 1961, page 17, chart 1. The heading of the chart should read 'Do you find that the labour you want is more or less difficult to get?', not 'more or less easy to get'.

*Economic Review* no. 17, September 1961, page 27, table 10. The change in US dealers' stocks in the first half of 1961 (annual rate) should read '—168', not '168'. This does not alter any other figures in the table.



# A LONG TERM VIEW OF HOUSING

(This article is summarised on page 3. References, whose numbers are shown in bold type in the footnotes, are given in full at the end of the article. All the figures are for England and Wales, unless otherwise stated.)

## INTRODUCTION

This article discusses some of the factors that will affect house building in England and Wales during the next twenty years. It is hardly possible to predict the demand for new houses, as it is for consumer durables like cars and domestic appliances,<sup>(1)</sup> by reference to changes in incomes and prices. Governments in Britain (as in most other wealthy countries) have taken the view that housing is, up to a point, a social responsibility and should not be left to the free play of market forces.<sup>(2)</sup> Private rents have been controlled; most of the new houses since the war have been built by local authorities to be let at subsidised rents; and certain minimum standards have been laid down both for new public housing and for existing privately owned houses. Hence the cost of housing to the occupier, and the supply of new houses, have been largely dominated, directly or indirectly, by public policy; and the size of the house building programme is likely to continue to be, at least partly, a political decision.

The demand for houses depends, first, on the rate of formation of new households; this in turn depends on trends in the demographic structure of the population and is reasonably predictable. The demand for separate dwellings on this account seems to be only slightly influenced by changes in the rate of growth of real incomes or by changes in the cost of housing. The rate of formation of new households is likely to slow down substantially in the next twenty years. By itself, this would sooner or later lead to a considerable fall in the rate of net additions to the stock of houses. Household formation is examined in the first section of the article.

Second, the volume of new house building will be influenced by the rate of replacement of existing houses. This is where the major uncertainties will arise in future, since the rate of replacement depends heavily on Government policy towards the demolition of

houses regarded as sub-standard and towards the reconstruction of urban areas. The range of possibilities is examined in the second section. The rate of replacement of old houses is likely to be far more important than the building of additional new ones in determining the future volume of house building.

For generations, the greater part of new house building has gone towards increasing the total stock of houses; and currently the additions to the stock are appreciably greater than the increase in the number of households. If this relationship continues, it will after a time create sufficient vacancies to slow house building down; for house building to continue at the present rate, there will have to be a change to demolition and replacement. Private developers have not in the past undertaken demolition on any substantial scale; further, the demolition of existing houses is bound up with the provision to be made for those displaced. It seems highly improbable that many of the people at present living in the houses most likely to be demolished will be able to afford new houses unless they are heavily subsidised. This problem is discussed in the third section, together with the obstacles to mobility and the likely future movement of incomes in relation to the economic cost of renting or owner-occupation.

Finally, two aspects of the pattern of new house building are discussed in the fourth section—the questions of high versus low building, and of large or small dwellings.

## I. POPULATION, HOUSEHOLDS AND DWELLINGS IN 1980

### The number of households

Predictions of total population in twenty years' time are uncertain, predictions of the adult population much less so.<sup>(3)</sup> This is because, in order to estimate total population, one needs to predict the birth-rate, which can fluctuate considerably; to estimate adult population twenty years ahead one only needs to predict the death rate, which is much more stable, and the amount of migration. The

*This article was prepared by L. Needleman, at the National Institute. Mr. Needleman is now working at the Department of Social and Economic Research, University of Glasgow.*

<sup>(1)</sup>Dicks-Mireaux, O'Herlihy and others, (11), Stone and Rowe, (58), pages 423-443.

<sup>(2)</sup>The extent to which Governments accept this responsibility is discussed in United Nations Economic and Social Council, (65).

<sup>(3)</sup>The General Register Office projections for total population in 1970, made in 1960, were higher by 2 million people, or almost 4½ per cent, than those made in 1950. But almost all the difference in the projections for 1970 was accounted for by changes in the estimate of the population under 20 years old, which was revised upward by almost 14 per cent between 1950 and 1960, compared with an upward revision of less than 1 per cent for the rest of the population. See General Register Office, (23), 4th quarter 1950, table 4, page 35, and (23), 4th quarter 1960, Appendix D, page 24.



number of households<sup>(1)</sup> depends on the adult, rather than on the total, population—a married couple with children will stay one household, and one only, whether they have two children or three. The number of dwellings needed will be slightly less than the number of households, since some households will continue to want to share dwellings. (The preliminary results of the 1961 Census showed 14.7 million households in England and Wales; allowing for an estimated 2 per cent of vacancies, they lived in about 14.3 million separate occupied dwellings.)

Apart from the size of the adult population, the age and marital structure are also important for the number of households: a higher proportion of single people than of married people, for instance, share dwellings and young single people are less likely to be heads of households than old ones. For each group, the percentage that are heads of households is known as the 'headship' rate of that group; these headship rates provide a convenient framework for calculating the number of households from a given adult population.<sup>(2)</sup>

Headship rates are not known in detail before 1951; but there are figures of the total number of people in the 'household-forming' groups—that is, married

men, and unmarried persons over 40. These are the groups from which nearly all heads of households come—they provided 98 per cent of household heads in England and Wales in 1951. The ratio of the total number of people in these groups to the total number of households has changed very little in the past fifty years; it rose fractionally from 1911 to 1951; it then fell from 1951 to 1961, when the post-war overcrowding of households was being reduced (table 1).

This stability suggests that headship rates have been fairly stable in England and Wales; this is also the experience in the United States, where these rates hardly changed between 1890 and 1950.<sup>(3)</sup> The rate of household formation, therefore, seems to depend to a large extent on the number of people in the household-forming groups. Past changes in the total number of persons per household do not appear to be a good guide to future trends in household formation. The size of the average household fell between 1911 and 1951 because the number of those *outside* the household-forming groups, per household, was reduced by nearly 40 per cent (table 1). With the rise in the birth-rate this fall has probably come to an end.

In the next twenty years, although the total population is likely to increase as rapidly as in the past, the number of people in the household forming groups will rise much more slowly—only about a quarter as fast as from 1911 to 1951 (table 1 and chart 1).

<sup>(1)</sup> 'Household' in this article is used in the sense of 'private household', defined in the Census as 'one or more persons occupying a house or a separate part of a house, flat or apartment, etc. Thus a boarder or visitor counted as part of the household, but a lodger who did not board with the household was regarded as constituting a separate household for census purposes'. General Register Office, (18), page 8.

<sup>(2)</sup> General Register Office, (20), pages cxxviii and cxxix.

<sup>(3)</sup> Winnick, (70), chapter 8; these are age-specific headship rates only.

Table 1. Households and the structure of population, 1911-1980

	1911	1951	1961	1980 <sup>(a)</sup>	Average yearly percentage rate of increase		
					1911-1951	1951-1961	1961-1980
Total population in households ('000)	34,606	41,840	44,273	48,499	0.48	0.57	0.48
of which							
persons in 'household-forming' groups <sup>(b)</sup> .. .. .	9,264	15,688	16,793	17,846	1.33	0.68	0.32
Others <sup>(c)</sup> .. .. .	25,340	26,179	27,496	30,646	0.08	0.50	0.58
Total households ('000) ..	7,943	13,118	14,703	16,558	1.26	1.15	0.63
Total persons per household ..	4.36	3.19	3.01	2.93	-0.78	-0.57	-0.14
of which							
persons in 'household-forming' groups <sup>(b)</sup> .. .. .	1.17	1.20	1.14	1.08	+0.05	-0.46	-0.31
Others <sup>(c)</sup> .. .. .	3.19	1.99	1.87	1.85	-1.17	-0.64	-0.05

Source: See Appendix, note 3, page 32.

(a) Medium projection from table 2.

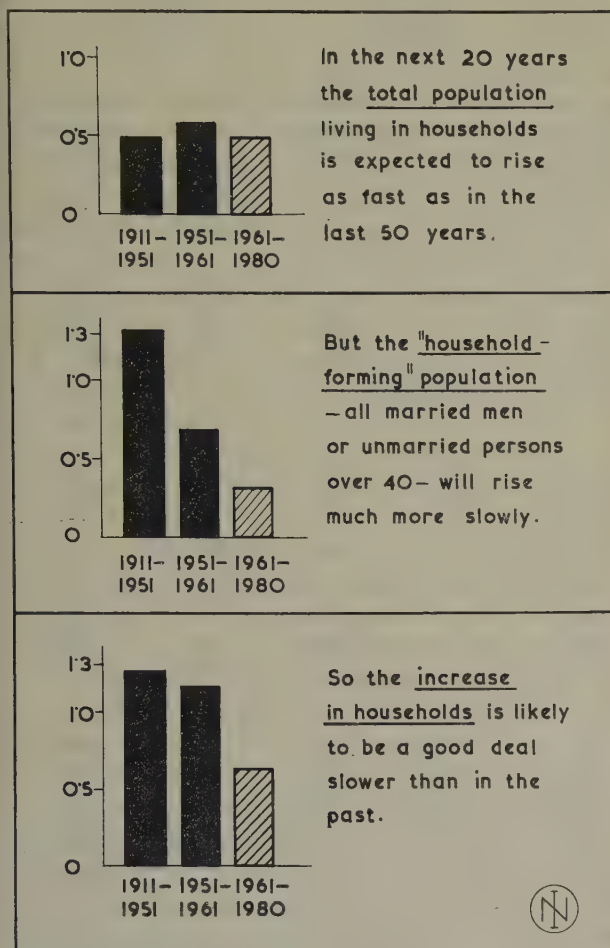
(b) Married men, and single, widowed and divorced persons over 40.

(c) Children, married women, and single, widowed and divorced persons under 40.



**Chart 1. Households and the structure of population, 1911-1980**

*Average annual percentage changes*



Source : Appendix, note 3, page 32.

This is the main reason for expecting that the rate of increase in household formation will slow down. Three different projections of headship rates are shown in table 2. The lowest one simply applies the 1951 rates to the 1980 population estimates, yielding 15.3 million households; this figure is certainly too low. In 1951, there was still a considerable housing shortage which forced a number of people to share households who would have preferred not to do so. Indeed, the 1951 rates, applied to the 1961 population, give a 5 per cent underestimate of the 14.7 million households recorded in the preliminary results of the 1961 Census. If headship rates rose no further than they had done by 1961 there would be 16 million households in 1980.<sup>(1)</sup>

On the 'medium' assumption, there will be 16½ million households in 1980, and on the 'maximum'

assumption, 17 million. The spread is not a wide one, for two reasons. First, there is the dominance of married couples in households—three-quarters of all households are married couples, and 90 per cent of husbands are heads of households. Secondly, there were only two classes in the population in 1951 which were large and where there was scope for any substantial increase in headship rates. These classes were married men under 40 and unmarried people between 25 and 40. The medium assumption increases the headship rates of these two classes appreciably. The maximum assumption increases it further, and, where possible, raises other headship rates as well.

Taking the medium assumption, the annual increase in the number of households will only be about half as big in the next twenty years as it has been in the last fifty.

These figures do not allow for any net immigration. This has been appreciable in the last two or three years.<sup>(2)</sup> With legislation pending, it is not easy to suggest a figure for the average annual net inflow between now and 1980. If it were about 50 thousand a year the addition to the total number of households in 1980 might be about 300 thousand.

#### *Households and dwellings*

A reasonable assumption for 1980, therefore—allowing for continued net immigration—is that there might be around 16.9 million households in that year. Not all these households will necessarily need separate dwellings; about 31 per cent of one-person households shared dwellings in 1951, and it has been assumed that the proportion might fall to 20 per cent by 1980.<sup>(3)</sup> On this basis, the number of separate occupied dwellings needed in 1980 would be about 16.4 million.

#### **Vacancies**

In 1980 more houses than at present will probably be needed for movements of households, to allow for seasonal dwellings (town flats or seaside cottages), and to allow for empty houses in those areas where the population is declining faster than housing occupancy standards are rising.

It is difficult to assess how many vacancies are required to allow for population movement; some idea can be obtained from American figures. In the

<sup>(2)</sup>Shepherd, (54), pages 19-20.

<sup>(1)</sup>That is, 1951 headship rates are applied to the 1980 population estimates, and the figure of households so obtained is increased by just over 5 per cent: this gives the figure of 16 million.

<sup>(3)</sup>It is roughly estimated that there might be about 2.4 million one-person households in 1980 (Appendix, note 7, table 11, page 35)—a very considerable rise on the 1951 figure of 1.4 million. It is because of this very sharp increase in the number of one-person households that the number of separate occupied dwellings required is expected to rise slightly more slowly than the number of households.



Table 2. The number of households in England and Wales in 1980 given by different assumptions of headship rates<sup>(a)</sup>

	Estimated total population in 1980	Projection A (1951 headship rates)		Projection B ('Medium' headship rates)		Projection C ('Maximum' headship rates)	
		Headship rates, 1951	Number of households implied	Headship rates assumed	Number of households implied	Headship rates assumed	Number of households implied
	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000
<b>Married</b>							
Males, 15-39 .. .. .	4,733	78.8	3,730	98.0	4,638	98.0	4,638
40-59 .. .. .	5,203	96.3	5,010	98.0	5,099	98.0	5,099
60 and over .. .. .	3,287	97.3	3,198	98.0	3,231	98.0	3,221
Females .. .. .	13,271	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Single, widowed and divorced</b>							
Both sexes, 15-24 .. .. .	5,402	0	0	2.0	108	3.0	162
25-39 .. .. .	1,378	11.9	164	23.8	328	30.0	413
<b>Widowed and divorced</b>							
Males, 40-59 .. .. .	153	67.8	104	67.8	104	70.0	107
60 and over .. .. .	635	63.7	404	63.7	404	70.0	444
Females, 40-59 .. .. .	504	77.6	391	77.6	391	77.6	391
60 and over .. .. .	2,479	67.9	1,683	67.9	1,683	70.0	1,735
<b>Single</b>							
Males, 40-59 .. .. .	377	26.9	101	26.9	101	50.0	188
60 and over .. .. .	269	38.8	104	38.8	104	50.0	134
Females, 40-59 .. .. .	302	29.1	88	29.1	88	50.0	151
60 and over .. .. .	619	46.7	289	46.7	289	50.0	309
<b>Total .. .. .</b>			<b>15,266</b>		<b>16,558</b>		<b>16,992</b>
Average number of persons in private households			3.18		2.93		2.85
Increase in number of private households over 1951 : <sup>(b)</sup>							
number, '000 .. .. .			2,148		3,440		3,874
percentage .. .. .			16.37		26.22		29.53

Source : See Appendix to article, page 32, note 2.

(a) Assuming no net immigration.

(b) 13,118 thousand in April 1951, and 14,703 thousand in 1961.

1950s, in the United States, the percentage of dwellings which were vacant varied considerably, but the percentage of the population that moved house each year hardly changed. An effective vacancy rate of about 2.1 per cent was sufficient to accommodate the movement of more than 20 per cent of the population in a year.<sup>(1)</sup>

The two post-war studies of internal migration in England and Wales<sup>(2)</sup> show that in 1948-49 there were

at least 4 million moves a year,<sup>(3)</sup> with 2½ million different people, or 6 per cent of the population, moving<sup>(4)</sup> and that in the year ending July 1958 about 3 million people moved house in England (excluding Wales), or about 8 per cent of the population. There seems now to be less than half as much population movement in Britain as in the United States.

Unfortunately the vacancy statistics for England and Wales are not so detailed or so frequently available

<sup>(1)</sup>United States Department of Commerce, (67). The percentage of dwellings which were vacant and available for renting or sale, or which had been rented or sold and were awaiting occupancy, varied between 2.1 per cent in 1950 and about 3.6 per cent in the first quarter of 1960. The percentage of the population that moved house each year fluctuated only between 19.1 per cent in 1949/50 and 21.2 per cent in 1950/51.

<sup>(2)</sup>The results of an analysis of the National Registration statistics covering the late 1940s were published in Newton and Jeffrey, (48) and in Rowntree, (52). A thorough and more recent (1958) survey is described in Donnison, Cockburn and Corlett, (12).

<sup>(3)</sup>The number of movers was underestimated because the movers who moved only a short distance and did not cross a local boundary or change their food retailers were not caught in the National Registration net. The underestimation may have been considerable. In the Donnison, Cockburn and Corlett study, of the households that moved, 38 per cent moved within walking distance of their previous home, (12), table 31, page 66.

<sup>(4)</sup>On average every 8 moves represent 5 different persons moving<sup>1</sup>, Rowntree, (52), page 11.



as the American ones.<sup>(1)</sup> The 1951 Population Census is at present the only national post-war source available. At April 1951, 1.1 per cent of dwellings were vacant and unfurnished. A further 1.4 per cent were vacant and furnished, but most of these dwellings were probably tenanted, though on the census night their tenants were temporarily away. What proportion of the unfurnished vacancies consisted of dilapidated or seasonal dwellings cannot be estimated; but there must have been some, so that the percentage of vacancies available for new occupation was probably under 1 per cent of all dwellings. An effective vacancy rate of less than 1 per cent did not prevent 6 per cent of the population moving in the year. The English evidence seems to support the American in demonstrating that large population movements can take place with small vacancy rates.

Over the next twenty years it seems unlikely that the proportion of movers in the population, at present perhaps 8 per cent, will reach the usual American rates of about 20 per cent. Two per cent of dwellings should be an adequate allowance of vacancies purely for movers. An increased allowance for seasonal dwellings of up to 2 per cent, a little lower than the current United States proportion, would not be unreasonable, with the rise in the standard of living which is expected.

The margin of vacancies that should be allowed for areas where the population is declining is negligible. Although there has been net migration from the northern industrial towns to the South and Midlands, the natural rate of increase in population in many of the declining areas has been sufficient to make the actual fall in population negligible. For instance, between 1951 and 1961, although the annual rate of migration out of the Merseyside conurbation was 0.81 per cent, amounting to an outflow of 113 thousand persons over ten years, the natural increase in population was sufficient to offset this.<sup>(2)</sup> In fact, between 1951 and 1961, of the 993 urban areas in which 80 per cent of the population in England and Wales live, in 668, or two-thirds, the population was increasing and in only three was the population decreasing at an annual rate of 2 per cent or more.<sup>(3)</sup>

Further, in some areas where the population was declining, much of the loss was due, as the Registrar General points out, 'to the normal outward movement from larger urban centres to more open housing in less developed surrounding areas, as the core of the town becomes more commercial.'<sup>(4)</sup> In many other areas of falling population, there had been gross

**Table 3. Summary table : changes in households and dwellings, 1961 to 1980**

		Millions
1961		
<b>April Census</b>		
<i>Households</i>		
Total number of private households ..		14.7
Minus dwellings shared by two or more households (estimated) .. ..		-0.4
<i>Dwellings</i>		
Occupied dwellings (estimated) <sup>(a)</sup> .. ..		14.3
Plus unfurnished vacancies (estimated) <sup>(a)</sup> ..		+0.3
Total number of dwellings .. ..		14.6
<b>End-year estimate</b>		
Total number of dwellings <sup>(b)</sup> .. ..		14.8
1980 requirements		
<b>Mid-year estimates</b>		
<i>Households</i>		
Total number of private households, 1961		14.7
Plus increase, on 'medium' assumption (excluding immigration) .. ..		+1.9
Plus net immigration .. ..		+0.3
Total number of private households in 1980		16.9
Minus single-person households who might wish to share .. ..		-0.5
<i>Dwellings</i>		
Total occupied dwellings .. ..		16.4
Plus vacancies required .. ..		+0.7
Total number of dwellings required ..		17.1

(a) Occupied dwellings include dwellings which were normally tenanted, but whose tenants were away on the Census night. Unfurnished vacancies are assumed not to be tenanted.

(b) This adds to the Census figure of 14.65 million houses about 185 thousand for new houses completed in England and Wales between the Census date and the end of the year, and then subtracts 50 thousand for estimated demolitions in the same period.

overcrowding, as at Leyton and West Ham, where nearly half of the households lived in shared dwellings in 1951. With increased commercial building in city centres and reduced overcrowding, falling population need not in itself lead to vacancies.

It is probably sufficient, therefore, to leave a 4 per cent margin of vacancies for movement, for the ownership of second dwellings and for excess houses in rapidly declining areas. This would bring the housing stock required in 1980 to about 17 million, and the addition to the stock required between end-1960 and mid-1980 to around 2½ million houses

<sup>(1)</sup>In the United States there is a monthly vacancy survey, published quarterly (66).

<sup>(2)</sup>General Register Office, (21), table C, page 7, and table F, page 9.

<sup>(3)</sup>General Register Office, (21), table F, page 9.

<sup>(4)</sup>General Register Office, (21), page 8.



in all. This is only about nine years output at current rates, and would by itself require an annual house building programme of only about 120-130 thousand houses a year. The average number of houses built in 1953-60 in England and Wales was 270 thousand a year. The arithmetic of these calculations of households, dwellings and vacancies is summed up in table 3.

## II. REPLACEMENT

The addition to the housing stock needed for the increase in the number of households in the next twenty years is relatively small. Whether or not the present rate of house building will continue depends a great deal on the scale of demolition and building for replacement.

There has been very little demolition in the past; of all the houses standing in 1880, three-quarters are still being lived in. In the last five years before the Second World War about a quarter of a million slum houses had been closed or demolished, and replaced, an annual rate of 50 thousand dwellings. Since 1945 just under 400 thousand dwellings have been demolished or closed, an average annual rate of about 24 thousand a year, though in recent years the rate has crept up to 60-70 thousand.<sup>(1)</sup>

In 1955 the proposals of almost all local authorities for dealing with slum clearance in their areas were published;<sup>(2)</sup> but the programmes were essentially assessments of what each authority thought was manageable rather than of what needed to be done. Different towns had different standards and the general bias was to underestimate clearance requirements.<sup>(3)</sup> Some 850 thousand dwellings were considered to be unfit, about 6.5 per cent of all dwellings. Of these about 285 thousand, roughly a third, were cleared by the end of 1960. Even if these plans had been realistic assessments of the backlog of clearance needs when they were drawn up, they would still underestimate present replacement requirements, since houses are degenerating into slums all the time.

There is no national 'structural survey' of housing that uses uniform standards which might provide an objective standard of obsolescence.<sup>(4)</sup> In default of

this, age has to be used as a criterion of condition. Houses become unfit for three main reasons: old age, poor quality of the original construction, and inadequate maintenance. A combination of forty years of rent control (discouraging proper maintenance), the heavy bombing of cities during the war, and the overcrowding of dwellings before and since have resulted in some properties built within living memory degenerating into slums.<sup>(5)</sup> But in general, the old houses are likely to be the dilapidated ones.<sup>(6)</sup>

Of the houses built in the last century, the majority were small, often jerry-built dwellings put up in the rapidly growing industrial towns.<sup>(7)</sup> Of those put up before 1880 the majority would have been built without bathroom or internal water closet,<sup>(8)</sup> the plumbing would be scanty, and the rooms would in general be much smaller than is common today. In a society with a rapidly rising standard of living old houses are likely to be considered obsolete even if they are structurally sound, and accounts of house building in large towns a hundred years ago suggest that many dwellings of that period are unlikely to be sound.<sup>(9)</sup> Such houses are inconvenient now and are likely to be even less suitable in twenty years' time if American experience is any guide.<sup>(10)</sup>

A generous estimate of the reasonable life for a house is a hundred years: most writers on the subject have assumed lives of between sixty and a hundred years, and the Minister of Housing and Local Government has accepted the idea of a hundred-year life as a rough working rule.<sup>(11)</sup> This would imply

<sup>(1)</sup>See Gavin Lyall, (44), and Sanitary Inspectors Association, (53), paragraph 30.

<sup>(2)</sup>Of the 850 thousand considered in 1955-56 by local authorities in England and Wales to be unfit for human habitation, most though not all were built before 1880. Ministry of Housing and Local Government, (33), page 3, paragraph 9.

<sup>(3)</sup>See (62), which describes working class houses in 94 towns in 1905. For plans of typical working class dwellings at York at the turn of the century, see Rowntree, (51), chapter VI.

<sup>(4)</sup>Many of these houses have not been improved since they were built. In 1951, of the 13 million households in England and Wales, almost 5 million (37 per cent) had no fixed bath and 1 million (8 per cent) had no water closet.

<sup>(5)</sup>The bricks and mortar used in working class houses in the third quarter of the century, if not later, were often of a bad porous quality. See the evidence of Edwin Chadwick and the Rev. E. A. Fuller before the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Working Classes, (29), paragraphs 13945 and 6806-8. For an account of the quality of some of the houses put up in London in the 1870s, see Jephson, (39), pages 227-232. A description of housing and the bye-laws regulating new building in Manchester in the second half of the century is given in Simon, (55), chapter III.

<sup>(6)</sup>British real incomes in twenty years' time may well be of the same order as in the United States now where 'Much of the replacement demand is primarily determined not so much by the existence of unfit housing as by a demand, capable of being met in a wealthy community, for larger, better-equipped and in every sense of the term more up-to-date dwellings'. United Nations, (64), part I, page 47.

<sup>(7)</sup>Minister of Housing, House of Commons *Weekly Hansard*, 6 November 1961, col. 650.

<sup>(1)</sup>Ministry of Housing and Local Government, (35), table VIII.

<sup>(2)</sup>Ministry of Housing and Local Government, (36).

<sup>(3)</sup>For a criticism of the value of the slum clearance programmes as an indication of the aggregate replacement needs, and on the whole question of replacement needs, see Cullingworth, (7), chapter V, particularly page 51. See also McCulloch, (45), pages 162-172.

<sup>(4)</sup>It would not be difficult to fill this important gap in our knowledge. The techniques exist. A system of assessing housing deficiencies by scoring for each defect on a standard list has been tested and found to work smoothly in the United States. The data are comparable and easily processed for analysis. An account of the system is given in American Public Health Association, (1).



that by 1980, pre-1880 houses should be demolished and replaced. 1880 may be quite a good watershed for other reasons. The Public Health Act of 1875 had enabled local authorities to pass bye-laws regulating the structure of walls and foundations of new buildings on health grounds and not merely on grounds of stability and fire prevention. In the late 1870s the Local Government Board published a series of model bye-laws for the guidance of local authorities in these matters.<sup>(1)</sup> A recent estimate suggests that almost a quarter of the dwellings occupied today, some 3½ million, were built before 1880<sup>(2)</sup>. To demolish them by 1980 would require a rate of demolition of nearly 200 thousand a year. Thereafter, assuming no shortening in the average life, the need for demolition would fall to about 100 thousand a year, since houses were being built at roughly this rate in the twenty-five years before the First World War.

There is, admittedly, no overriding reason for picking 100 years as the natural term of life for a house, rather than, say, eighty years; nor is there any special reason why the backlog should be cleared in twenty years, rather than in ten or thirty. But, given the likely increase in stock required in this period, it should be well within the capacity of the house building industry to deal with a replacement programme of this kind by 1980.<sup>(3)</sup> This aim is not, perhaps, an ambitious one; even if it were achieved, the housing stock in England and Wales might still be one of the oldest in western countries, apart from France.<sup>(4)</sup> To carry out the programme in, say, ten years would mean forcing up the annual rate of house building to something near 500 thousand a year, with a subsequent severe drop.

### III. POLICY

The main housing need, therefore, between now and 1980 is likely to be for the replacement of old houses, not for additions to stock. At the moment, the pattern of house building is the reverse. Only about 60-70 thousand houses are being demolished each year; so, of the 260-270 thousand houses being built in England and Wales, just on 200 thousand are adding to the stock.

This pattern can hardly continue for long: it certainly cannot go on up to 1980. The stock of houses is rising by some 200 thousand a year; the number of households needing separate dwellings over the next twenty years is likely to increase by an average of around 100 thousand a year. Vacancies are therefore likely to increase by some 100 thousand a year—this is only a little less than the total number of unfurnished vacancies in 1951 (140 thousand).

Clearly there is a limit to the proportion of houses which will be allowed to remain vacant. Owners of vacant houses will reduce prices or rents in order to sell or get tenants, and the falling price of older houses must eventually depress the prices that are offered for new houses. This will cut into building profits, and so slow down new house building by private developers.

How big the vacancy proportion has to be before this begins to happen is difficult to say: American experience suggests that the critical vacancy level might be about 5 per cent or a little more.<sup>(5)</sup> With the present pattern of house building this vacancy level could be reached in about five years' time. Imperfections in the housing market—the fact that the proportions of old houses and vacancies may be high in the North while demand for additional new houses is heavier in the South—might insulate new buildings for a while from the depressing effects of high vacancies. But if the present pattern of building continues, some time between now and 1970 the critical level of vacancies will certainly be reached. Taking the 'maximum' estimate of household formation instead of the 'medium' one (page 22) and consequently assuming an increase of 125 thousand households a year instead of 100 thousand, the present rate of additions to stock would still bring about a 5 per cent vacancy rate within less than a decade.

The question therefore is whether resources will be channelled from additions to replacement. But it is not easy for the private developer to undertake the demolition and replacement of old houses. He has to acquire groups of old dwellings, because of the high cost of individual demolition and because old

<sup>(1)</sup>See the evidence of D. Dolton before the Departmental Committee on Building Bye-laws, (43), para. 14.

<sup>(2)</sup>Ministry of Housing and Local Government, (33), page 2.

<sup>(3)</sup>A rate of demolition and replacement of 200 thousand a year, together with additions to stock of about 120-130 thousand (page 24) makes a total requirement of some 320-330 thousand; the recent annual output has been 270 thousand.

<sup>(4)</sup>On the assumptions given, the median age of a house in England and Wales in 1980 would be about 28 years, compared with 35 years in 1961 and almost 40 years in 1945. In Sweden in 1945 the median age was about 23 years, (60), table 246, page 217. In the United States the median age of non-farm dwelling units was about 24 years in 1940 and 28 years in 1950: figures based on Grebler, Blank and Winnick, (28), page 272. The figures for urban and rural non-farm dwellings have been averaged. In Denmark, in 1950 about a quarter of all urban dwellings had been built before 1900 compared with about three-eighths in England and Wales in 1961, Danish Ministries of Housing, Labour and Social Affairs, (10), page 5. In Germany, in 1960, the median age of dwellings was probably between 30 and 35 years, (24), chapter XII, table 7, page 273. But in France in 1954 the median age of dwellings must have been about 80 years, Febvay, (14), page 163.

<sup>(5)</sup>For a discussion of the sensitivity of rents to vacancy rates, see Grebler, (27), especially pages 560-2 and Fisher, (16), pages 95-119. See also Cairncross, (3), pages 12-36.



houses are often so densely packed that perhaps three or four have to be demolished for every new one built. The developer may therefore have to negotiate with a large number of owners: ownership of old property is becoming even more fragmented as landlords sell houses on which rent control has been lifted. There is also the problem of rehousing the old tenants. Finally, when the developer does build, the houses will be much more expensive than houses built on virgin land because of the cost of demolition. He may doubt whether clients wealthy enough to buy relatively expensive houses will in fact be tempted back from the suburbs to predominantly working class neighbourhoods.

If, notwithstanding these difficulties, when old houses are demolished, the new houses (whether built on the same site or elsewhere) are built for those who can afford to buy them, the housing subsidy bill would certainly be kept down. This policy would imply that the blocks of old houses in the inner rings of cities, now occupied by the relatively poor, should be rebuilt with houses for the relatively wealthy. For it is at most the top third of households in the income scale who are likely to be able to afford to buy a new house out of income in the next twenty years—though rather more than this would be able to pay the economic rent, if the cost of building was amortised over 60 years (page 27 and table 4). Those who previously lived in the centre would move to better but still old houses in outer districts. There would be an ordered improvement in standards for households in all income groups, each household moving to a house a little better than the one it previously lived in. Housing standards in general would be improved by a process of percolation. But this policy would require a great deal of mobility, and this is a further difficulty.

### Obstacles to mobility

Mobility is high when the household is growing but this rapidly tails off as the parents reach middle age.<sup>(1)</sup> By the time the children are leaving home, the parents are attached to the district by jobs and friends and often by the improvements made to the house and garden. When—as usually happens—the husband dies

first, the widow often stays on her own.<sup>(2)</sup> This is why a four-roomed dwelling—was, in 1951, the most common size of dwelling for a one-person household.

There are other obstacles to mobility. For the owner-occupier, the fees for selling a £3,000 house and buying and surveying another at the same price can easily amount to £160, excluding removal expenses. Even on a £1,000 house fees may well come to £80 or so.<sup>(4)</sup> It is cheaper for those renting houses to move: here the main obstacle in the next few years will be that tenants of rent-controlled dwellings will be reluctant to leave them. Finally, the number of people who can become owner-occupiers is limited: it is difficult to get a mortgage on an old house, and only a small proportion of the population can afford, out of income, to repay the mortgage on a new one (page 27). The problem will grow as the supply of privately-rented houses dwindles. Old houses are lived in mainly by people who cannot afford to buy and who need to be able to rent; unless, therefore, the replacements of the old houses are also built to let, there is likely to be a serious shortage of rented accommodation which will further hinder mobility.

### Economic rent and home ownership

On the other hand, if it is the tenants of the pre-1880 houses who are to be rehoused in the new houses, it is only the local authorities who can undertake this operation; for this housing would have to be subsidised substantially. The people who live in these old houses cannot—either now or in 1980—afford the economic rent of a new house, particularly since the cost of demolition will make the new houses more expensive than most.

New houses are expensive to buy out of income, partly because, although the life of a house is at least sixty years, the cost usually has to be repaid to a building society over about twenty years. For a £2,500 three-bedroomed house, this makes the total annual cost (at an interest rate of 6 per cent) £284 (table 4). Spreading the cost over sixty years brings down the annual sum required to £214; this figure can be considered as the economic rent (including rates and maintenance) of a typical local authority new house, since most local authorities assume a sixty-year life. Virtually no private developers are

<sup>(1)</sup>In 1948-49 perhaps just under two-thirds of the people who moved were between 20 and 40 years or less than 5 years, while for the population as a whole rather more than one-third were in these categories. The proportion of movers of 50 years and over was about half the proportion of that age group in the total population. See Newton and Jeffrey, (48), table VI, page 33. These findings were confirmed by a survey done ten years later when older smaller households accounted for 22 per cent of households in the sample of all households but only for 11 per cent of the moving households. See Donnison, Cockburn, and Corlet, (12), table 40, page 80.

<sup>(2)</sup>Of all one-person households in England and Wales in 1951, 41.3 per cent consisted of widowed or divorced females of 40 years and over compared with 11.0 per cent of widowed and divorced men of 40 years and over. General Register Office, (20), table 12A, page 68.

<sup>(3)</sup>Bathrooms, lobbies, etc. are not counted as rooms in the Census; nor are kitchens unless they are used for eating in. General Register Office, (20), page xvii.

<sup>(4)</sup>See Appendix, note 4, page 33.



**Table 4. The costs of renting and buying houses and the proportion of families that could afford to buy or rent a new house out of income**

£, except where indicated otherwise

No. of bedrooms in house (area in sq. ft. in brackets)	Cost to buy	Fees for buying, surveying, and for mortgage	Annual cost of a 20 year mortgage at 6 per cent plus fees <sup>(a)</sup>	Annual cost of repaying buying price over 60 years at 6 per cent	Rates and water rates	Main-tenance	Total annual cost		Lower income limit required <sup>(b)</sup>		Percentage of families (1958-59) with incomes sufficiently high	
							To buy	To rent	To buy	To rent	To buy <sup>(c)</sup> (per cent)	To rent <sup>(c)</sup> (per cent)
2 (770) ..	2,250	77	203	139	29	24	256	192	1,024	768	12	32
3 (1,000) ..	2,500	84	225	155	32	27	284	214	1,136	856	9	23
4 (1,240) ..	3,000	100	270	186	39	33	342	258	1,368	1,032	6	12

Source : See Appendix, note 4, page 33.

(a) Assuming a 90 per cent mortgage can be obtained and that the fees and the down payment can be borrowed on the same terms as the mortgage.

(b) Assuming that a quarter of income is spent on housing, and assuming that, for the purchaser, the whole payment for the house is borrowed.

(c) The average percentages, weighted by the number of families of the appropriate family size, are 11 per cent and 29 per cent respectively.

building ordinary houses for renting. Any who did, after forty years of rent control, would probably wish to get their capital back in, say, ten to twenty years ; and the economic rent on this basis would be higher than the local authority figures and indeed than the cost of buying.

The most that a household can normally be expected to pay for housing is probably about a quarter of its income, and most people pay far less.<sup>(1)</sup> The building societies seem to take 25 per cent as the maximum. "A very common rule is that all regular outgoings on account of house ownership shall not exceed 25 per cent of an applicant's basic income (excluding overtime, bonuses and spare-time earnings). Both sums are normally considered without taking account of tax."<sup>(2)</sup>

Even taking this maximum figure of 25 per cent, two-thirds of households still cannot afford to pay the economic rent of a new house, and something like 90 per cent cannot afford to buy one out of income (table 4 and chart 2). This is purchase out of income only : rather more than 10 per cent of households have a significant amount of capital—for instance, over a third of households now own, or are in the process of paying for, a house of some kind. Conse-

quently rather more than 10 per cent can afford to buy a new house if they use part of their capital.

It would, of course, help to extend the range of possible owner-occupation if mortgages could be given for a period nearer to that of the life of a house.<sup>(3)</sup> This would bring the proportion of households who could buy nearer to the proportion who can afford to rent. But, even so, it is clear that most of the people who are now living in pre-1880 houses would be unable to buy or pay the economic rent for a new house ; for they are, by and large, in the bottom half of income-receivers and are unlikely to have any substantial assets.

How is the position likely to change within the next twenty years ? Real incomes might nearly double in that time. But new house prices are likely to continue to rise faster than other prices, since productivity in house building increases more slowly than in most other industries. For instance, comparing 1960 with 1938, the cost of a local authority house (excluding land) rose appreciably faster than the average household income. Longer term comparisons are possible for some other European countries : in those for which information is available—the Netherlands, France and Ireland<sup>(4)</sup>—house building costs rose faster than wages from 1914 to 1956.

<sup>(1)</sup>Other authorities have suggested 20 per cent as the maximum : 'As is commonly accepted, the maximum proportion of income to be paid in rent that is socially desirable is 20 per cent'. United Nations, (63), page 5. Most people pay far less than this. The proportion of total consumers' expenditure on housing (*National Income and Expenditure* 1961) has been (current prices) under a tenth throughout the post-war period and fairly stable. (This item does not include repayments of mortgage, but includes an imputed rent instead.) It was about one-eighth in the late 1930s, having risen from under a tenth in the early 1920s, when it was kept down by rent control. In 1900-14 it had been about one-eighth.

<sup>(2)</sup>Consumers' Association, (4), page 79.

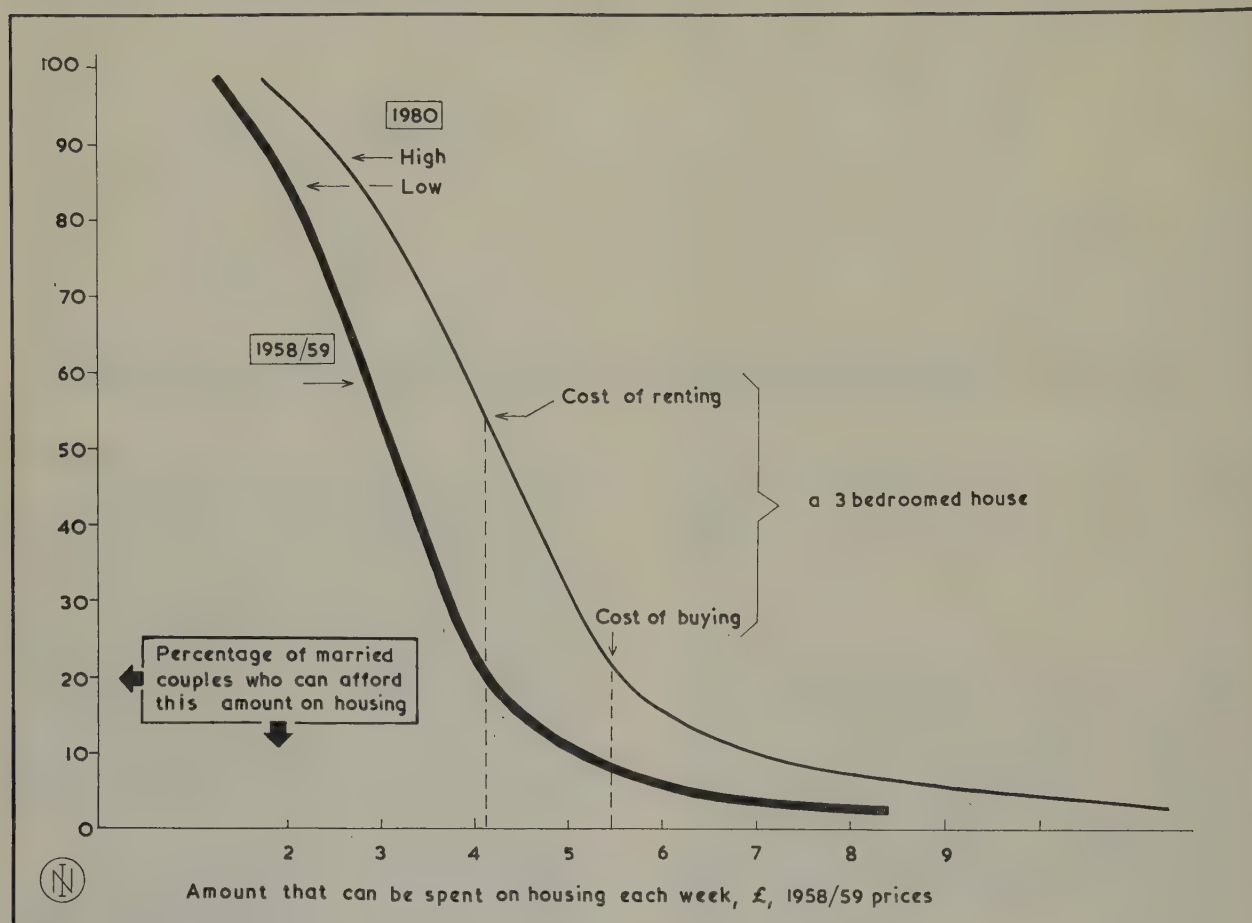
<sup>(3)</sup>In America, the Federal Housing Association has, since before the war, been insuring schemes for lengthening mortgages and reducing down payments. Under the new housing bill, signed by the President in July 1961, down payments of 3 per cent and repayments period of up to 35 years will be insured in some cases. United States Information Service, (68), page 1.

<sup>(4)</sup>United Nations, (64). Because of the rise in conventionally accepted housing standards, together with the rise in house building costs, 'a working class dwelling in most countries in Europe now costs more in terms of average wages than at the beginning of the century', part 1, page 3.



**Chart 2. The proportions of married couples who can afford to spend certain weekly sums on housing, 1958-59, with two assumptions for 1980**

The chart shows the proportion of married couples who can afford certain weekly sums for housing, assuming that they spend a quarter of their pre-tax income on it. The 1980 high curve shows the proportion who might be able to afford the same amount of housing in 1980, given that real income per head rises about 3 per cent a year and that purchasing power over housing rises about half as fast as this. Lines are drawn to show the numbers who could afford to buy or rent a 3-bedroomed house.



Source: Appendix, note 4, page 33.

On the other hand, there is considerable scope for productivity rises. In a study of traditional houses completed in 1949-1951 the labour costs of the least efficient firms were almost three times as great as those of the most efficient ones.<sup>(1)</sup> Some improvement may come from the better-managed firms ousting some of the less efficient but the fact that so old an industry is still composed of so many small firms, varying so widely in efficiency, argues that the forces of competition are not strong.<sup>(2)</sup>

These cost comparisons are for houses built in the traditional manner; but the use of prefabricated units in house construction seems unlikely to reduce costs

materially. If prefabricated units are to fit together well they have to be made accurately. The cheap traditional materials often cannot be machined to the accuracies required and the cost of replacing traditional materials by others has generally been greater than the saving in labour costs.<sup>(3)</sup>

On pessimistic assumptions, therefore, past trends in house building costs could continue to rise as fast as incomes; this would mean that the proportion of households who could afford to buy or rent a new house with a quarter of their income would be no higher in 1980 than it is now. A more optimistic assumption is that between now and 1980 real income per head rises just under 3 per cent a year—going up by a third in a decade—and that people's purchasing

<sup>(1)</sup>Reiners and Broughton, (50), page 26.

<sup>(2)</sup>In Great Britain, in 1958, 44 per cent of the net output of general builders was done by firms employing less than 25 persons. Board of Trade, (61), tables 2 (i) (A) and 2 (ii) (A), pages 128-6 and 128-20.

<sup>(3)</sup>See Building Research Station, (2), page 55.



Table 5. The additional construction cost of building high, compared with the reduced cost of land

£, for a dwelling of 790 sq. ft.					
	House, 2-storey	Flats			
		3-storey	4-storey	8-storey	12-storey
<b>Construction</b>					
Cost .. .. .	1,507	1,831	2,212	2,586	2,677
Additional cost for a flat .. .. .		+324	+705	+1,079	+1,170
<b>Land</b>					
Cost, at £100 an acre .. .. .	398	234	219	197	193
at £1,000 " " .. .. .	476	264	245	216	211
at £3,000 " " .. .. .	650	331	302	259	251
at £5,000 " " .. .. .	824	397	359	301	291
at £50,000 " " .. .. .	4,737	1,897	1,643	1,259	1,191
Reduced cost of land for a flat, compared with 2-storey house, at					
£100 an acre .. .. .		-164	-179	-201	-205
£1,000 " " .. .. .		-212	-231	-260	-265
£3,000 " " .. .. .		-319	-348	-391	-399
£5,000 " " .. .. .		-427	-465	-523	-533
£50,000 " " .. .. .		-2,840	-3,092	-3,478	-3,546

Source: See Appendix, note 5, page 34.

(a) The densities assumed are 11.5 dwellings per acre for houses, 30 for 3-storey flats, 35 for 4-storey, 47 for 8-storey and 50 for 12-storey. The figures for land include site preparation, levelling, roads and sewers and public utility services.

power over housing rises about half as fast as this.

On this more optimistic view, the proportion of households who could afford the economic rent of a new three-bedroomed house would rise from about 25 per cent to nearly 60 per cent (chart 2); the proportion who could afford to buy a house of this kind out of income would go up from under 10 per cent to about 27 per cent. But it would still remain true that most of the people living in the houses due for demolition would be unable to afford the economic cost of new ones.

These calculations suggest that, if a large part of replacement building over the next twenty years is intended directly to rehouse those at present living in pre-1880 houses, there will still be a need for housing subsidies in 1980. The subsidy bill will be reduced, of course, to the extent that the new houses are built, not for those displaced, but for the wealthier households who can buy them, or who can afford the economic rent.

#### IV. SOME BACKGROUND TO POLICY

Even after a new pattern of house building has been established, with more demolition and replacement and with fewer net additions to the stock, there would still remain a wide range of other housing problems; this section considers two of them. It compares the costs of building high and building low, and it discusses whether the new dwellings need to be small or large.

#### High or low

The extra cost of building high is considerable.<sup>(1)</sup> Taking for comparison a two-to-three-bedroomed dwelling of 790 sq. ft. and comparing the cost of building flats with the cost of building two-storey houses (excluding the cost of land), the additional cost per dwelling is £324 in a three-storey block, £1,079 in an eight-storey block, and £1,170 in a twelve-storey block (table 5). Land has to be very expensive—over about £3,000 per acre—before it is economic to build even three-storey flats instead of two-storey houses. Even when land is £50,000 an acre, it is still cheaper to build flats of almost any size at three storeys rather than at twelve, and when land is as expensive as this, the cost per dwelling is then twice that of houses built on peripheral or new town sites.

Even ignoring cost, and looking simply at the saving of land on a national scale, the saving by building high is small. The higher the blocks, the more space that has to be left between them. Housing land, even with low density development, is likely to take up only about a half or less of the total use of land in a town. If it is assumed that some 300 acres of non-housing land are needed for every 10 thousand persons in addition to the land required for housing, then the total town land required for these people is about 613 acres when houses are built with frontages of thirty feet, and with spacious gardens. By reducing

<sup>(1)</sup>See Stone, (56), and Ministry of Housing and Local Government, (32).

frontages to twenty feet, 27 per cent of the land can be saved; and by reducing them to sixteen feet (by using terraced housing) the saving is 34 per cent. Compared to these figures, the savings from building flats are small. Building three-storey (three-bedroomed) flats saves only an additional 4 per cent of land, and building twenty-storey instead of three-storey flats saves only a further 4 per cent.<sup>(1)</sup> Dense development can be achieved more cheaply and possibly more satisfactorily by reducing the size of gardens and by building in terraces rather than by building high.<sup>(2)</sup>

Some sections of the community—young and middle-aged single people and wealthy households—are willing to pay the economic rent of high flats for the advantage of living centrally; and private developers may find it pays them to satisfy this demand. This is reasonable (except in so far as high flats fix development because it is extremely expensive to demolish them in future town planning schemes).<sup>(3)</sup> But there seems no good reason for local authorities to build for this market. Local authority tenants are not wealthy, and on the whole would prefer to live in houses.<sup>(4)</sup> Yet local authorities have been turning more and more to building flats. Of the dwellings they built in 1950 about 17 per cent were flats; by 1960 the proportion was 42 per cent.<sup>(5)</sup> How many of these flats were in high blocks is difficult to guess, but the proportion is probably growing as the land in cities becomes scarce and the slum clearance programme intensifies.

There are probably two main explanations of this trend towards flats. Local authorities in general are too small to be able to plan the most efficient housing or town planning development, particularly when faced with large slum clearance programmes. Secondly, the subsidy structure is such that it often pays the local authorities to build high blocks.

About half the local authority dwellings built in the last two or three years have been to rehouse people cleared from slums. Slums are usually densely populated. When they are demolished the occupants have to be rehoused; but in general there is little land available in the large cities apart from the old site. It would be much cheaper for them to be rehoused either in new towns or on the edges of existing towns; but in order to do this the local authority has to

wrangle with many other authorities about the terms on which such housing could be built. These negotiations are often protracted and unsuccessful.<sup>(6)</sup> Further, even if land is obtained, it is often difficult to persuade families to move unless there are jobs waiting for them near their new homes, and it is difficult to persuade firms to move until their prospective workers are in the new area.

If the local authority cannot export the overspill population released by slum clearance, it has to try to rehouse them within its own boundaries, often on the cleared slum sites at great densities: so high flats are built. Councils are encouraged to do this by subsidies. These are payable by the Exchequer when sites costing more than £4,000 an acre have to be bought and when blocks of six storeys or over are built.<sup>(7)</sup> Councils are also deterred from exporting population because if they do this they have to make a contribution to the receiving authorities and they also reduce their own income, not only from rates but also, possibly, from Rate Deficiency Grants.

### The size of dwellings

The size pattern of houses existing in 1961 is not very different from that required, on generous occupancy standards,<sup>(8)</sup> if the size of households and dwellings could be matched. Nearly two-thirds of houses have 4 or 5 rooms; two-thirds of households consist of 3 people or less, and this proportion will rise in the future.<sup>(9)</sup>

In general, there should be no problem about the size of dwellings to be built between now and 1980. A large number of the houses which should be replaced are small; so long as they are replaced by four- or five-roomed dwellings, it should be possible

<sup>(1)</sup>Stone, (56), table A7, page 457. For an earlier discussion of this topic see Ministry of Housing and Local Government, (31), chapter VI.

<sup>(2)</sup>Strachan, (59), pages 1193-95, Glass, (25), pages 358-60, and for a more general discussion, Edwards, (13).

<sup>(3)</sup>For difficulties of this kind in London, see Munby, (46), page 81, and in Sweden, Denby, (9), page 65.

<sup>(4)</sup>See Cullingworth, (7), pages 159-162, and references to social surveys mentioned there.

<sup>(5)</sup>Ministry of Housing and Local Government, (34), 1955, page 32, and 1960, page 11.

<sup>(6)</sup>'Birmingham has had negotiations with ninety-six authorities all over the country . . . Twenty-five agreements have been signed but by the end of June 1959 only 745 houses had been built and occupied'. Cullingworth, (8), pages 152 and 153. The consequence is that Birmingham has to use intensively every bit of land it can within its own boundaries and this means building high flats. '85 per cent of the new dwellings being built by the City of Birmingham are flats. In financial terms that means that the average one or two-bedroomed flat costs about £2,700 to £2,800 all in'. Julius Silverman, M.P., House of Commons *Weekly Hansard*, no. 517, col. 1004, 27 March 1961. At the end of August 1961, the Government announced that it was going to help in solving Birmingham's overspill problem by the expansion of Daventry, Redditch and Worcester and by building a new town, possibly at Dawley in Shropshire. For further discussion of overspill problems, see Cullingworth, (8).

<sup>(7)</sup>The amount of these subsidies can be considerable. Of the council dwellings in Holborn at March 1960, 87 per cent were one and two-bedroom flats. A large proportion of these must have been in high blocks, for the average Exchequer subsidy was almost £80 for each dwelling in the Housing Revenue Account. The Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants, (38), pages 20-23. See also Osborn, (49).

<sup>(8)</sup>See Appendix, note 6, page 35.

<sup>(9)</sup>See Appendix, note 7, table 11, page 36.



Table 6. Size of dwellings built by local authorities : England and Wales

	Percentage of dwellings						
	April 1945- December 1950	1951	1953	1955	1957	1959	1960
Dwellings with the following number of bedrooms:							
One .. .. .	5	8	8	10	13	32	26
Two .. .. .	15	29	37	36	36	34	34
Three .. .. .	77	60	53	53	49	42	38
Four or more .. .. .	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
Flats (included above) .. .. .	11	20	23	25	31	41	42
Average floor area per three-bedroomed house (sq. ft.) .. .. .	..	1,032	917	913	908	898	898

Source : Ministry of Housing and Local Government, (34).

for occupancy standards to rise. There has, however, been a trend in local authority buildings both towards fewer rooms and smaller dwellings (table 6). This goes against the long-term trend, which suggests that as living standards rise, the demand for more living space per person will increase. The average size of the local authority three-bedroomed house in 1917 was 787 square feet ; by 1951 it had risen to over 1,000 square feet.<sup>(1)</sup> In the United States, with an average real income per head over two-thirds as high again as that of the United Kingdom, the average size of a non-farm house being built in 1956 was probably over a third larger than the average British house.<sup>(2)</sup> In

<sup>(1)</sup>United Nations, (64), page 5.<sup>(2)</sup>United States data are from Department of Commerce, (67), 1960, table 1040, page 763. The floor area figures are reduced by one-eleventh to adjust for the American practice of measuring floor area from outside dimensions, Stone, (57), page 106. The data for England and Wales are based on the number of bedrooms built by local authorities in 1956. The areas assumed for each type of dwelling were : one bedroom, 450 sq. ft., two bedrooms, 750 sq. ft., three bedrooms, 915 sq. ft., and 4 or more bedrooms, 1200 sq. ft.

Britain, even if real income grew no faster than the peacetime average achieved over the last forty years of 1.6 per cent a year, the standard of living would be trebled by 2020 A.D.—that is within the lifetime of houses being built now.

Further, small dwellings are relatively expensive. The number of rooms in a house can be doubled, from 3 to 6, for only a 35 per cent increase in the annual cost (table 7). Small flats are even more expensive. Thus a six-roomed house with a garden, designed to house up to seven people, costs less than twice as much as a self-contained bed-sitting room (in a three-storey block) of one-quarter the area, designed for one person. Even on relatively expensive land of £1,000 per acre the difference between the economic rent of a two-roomed flat in a low block and a four-roomed house with a garden is only £31 a year. This is a small sum to pay for a great increase in spaciousness.

Finally, local authorities will probably need to build some larger houses : at this moment they are hardly

Table 7. Increases in the annual cost<sup>(a)</sup> of dwellings, compared with increases in their size

	Square feet	Percentage increase in size, compared with 1-roomed flat	Annual cost <sup>(a)</sup> (£)	Percentage increase in cost, compared with 1-roomed flat	Annual cost per square foot (£)
Flats (3-storey)					
1-roomed .. .. .	310	—	118	—	0.38
2-roomed .. .. .	510	+ 64	144	+22	0.28
3-roomed .. .. .	680	+120	169	+43	0.25
Houses					
3-roomed .. .. .	770	+148	170	+44	0.22
4-roomed .. .. .	810	+161	175	+48	0.22
4-roomed .. .. .	880	+184	183	+55	0.21
5-roomed .. .. .	1,000	+222	196	+66	0.20
6-roomed .. .. .	1,240	+300	229	+94	0.18

Source : See Appendix, notes 4 and 5, page 33.

(a) Including interest and capital repayments, maintenance and repair rates and water rates ; assuming land at £1,000 an acre, and that the initial cost is repaid as an annuity over 60 years, the interest rate being 6 per cent.

building any. On the occupancy standards assumed,<sup>(1)</sup> about a quarter of the houses required in 1980 will be of six rooms or more. Even assuming that none of

<sup>(1)</sup>Appendix, note 6, page 35.

the houses of this size existing in 1961 is demolished or converted into smaller units, over  $\frac{3}{4}$  million will have to be built to meet the 1980 requirements. Many of the large families needing these houses will be unable to afford an economic rent for them.

## APPENDIX

### 1. Estimated total population of England and Wales mid-year 1980 by age, sex and marital condition (table 8).

The estimates of population in table 8 were kindly supplied by the Government Actuary's Department. The future numbers by age and sex are those given in (22), 4th quarter 1960, Appendix D, page 24. The assumptions on which the projections are based are :

**Mortality :** Death rates at ages under 45 are assumed to fall steadily between 1960 and 1985 until at the end of the period they are about one half of the 1960 rates. At ages over 45 the assumed rate of decline becomes progressively smaller as the age advances.

**Natality :** Between 1960 and 1965, births are assumed to average 750 thousand annually thereafter rising gradually to 925 thousand at the end of the century. (Male/Female ratio 1.06 throughout.)

**Net migration :** Nil.

The estimates of the marital status of each age-sex group were derived by the Government Actuary's Department from projections of those for 1978 for Great Britain in Government Actuary, (26), table C, page 46.

### 2. The number of households in England and Wales in 1980 given by different assumptions of headship rates (table 2).

The source of the total population by age, sex and marital status is given in note 1. The 1951 headship rates for the total population (not the population in private households) in each class of population are from General Register Office, (20), table BE, page cxxix. The husband of the married couple was conventionally assumed to be head of the household and where the husband was absent for the purposes of this table the household was classified by the Registrar General as if he were present.

The large and heterogeneous group of non-married people between 15 and 40 years was not further subdivided in the 1951 Census. It has been assumed that all heads of households between 15 and 39 years who were single, widowed or divorced were 25 years or over.

The assumption that there are very few unmarried heads of households under 25 years is supported by the more detailed Dutch and French statistics. See Nether-

lands Central Bureau of Statistics, (47), table 1, page 136, and Febvay and Calot, (15), tables II.02 and II.04, pages 126 and 127.

Estimates of the numbers of single, widowed and divorced persons in each age sub-group are based on the proportions in each sub-group of the total population at mid-year applied to the estimate of the total population in the 15-39 age group at the time of the Census. The 1951 mid-year estimates of the total population (as opposed to the home population) are taken from General Register Office, (23), table A3, page 4.

The number of persons in private households in 1980 is assumed to be 48,499 thousand, leaving 1,923 thousand persons in institutions. The institutional population has been projected in two parts : persons in defence establishments (483 thousand in 1951) and others (1,435 thousand in 1951). It has been assumed that the number of persons in defence establishments is proportional to the number serving in the armed forces (804 thousand at mid-year 1951, 500 thousand in January 1961 and assumed to fall to 450 thousand in 1980). On this basis the numbers in defence establishments in 1980 might be 270 thousand. The number of persons in other institutions has been assumed to be the same proportion, 3.279 per cent of the total population, in 1980 as in 1951, equivalent to 1,653 thousand persons in 1980.

The total institutional population in 1980 on these assumptions might be 1,923 thousand persons, or 3.814 per cent of the total population. The age, sex and marital condition of the institutional population has been assumed for convenience to be proportional to that of the total population. The age distribution of the whole institutional population is not known even in Census years. The inmates of the non-defence establishments for which details are given tend to cluster at the extreme ends of the age distribution, but the staff of the institutions and those in hotels and defence establishments possibly restore the balance.

### 3. Households and the structure of the population (table 1).

The figures of the population in households in 1911 and in 1951 were obtained from General Register Office, (19), table A, page xxiii. The figures for 1961 and 1980 are estimates based on the assumptions given in note 2.



**Table 8. Estimated total population of England and Wales mid-year 1980 by age, sex and marital status**

Thousands				
Age group	Single	Married	Widowed and divorced	All conditions
<b>Male</b>				
0-4 ..	2,094	—	—	2,094
5-9 ..	2,041	—	—	2,041
10-14 ..	1,934	—	—	1,934
15-19 ..	1,859	19	—	1,878
20-24 ..	1,222	577	4	1,803
25-29 ..	436	1,202	8	1,646
30-34 ..	266	1,568	20	1,854
35-39 ..	144	1,367	23	1,534
40-44 ..	106	1,319	26	1,451
45-49 ..	94	1,275	31	1,400
50-54 ..	88	1,281	39	1,408
55-59 ..	89	1,328	57	1,474
60-64 ..	75	1,043	74	1,192
65-69 ..	72	970	115	1,157
70-74 ..	59	698	148	905
75-79 ..	39	389	146	574
80-84 ..	16	146	95	257
85 and over	8	41	57	106
	10,642	13,223	843	24,708
<b>Female</b>				
0-4 ..	1,979	—	—	1,979
5-9 ..	1,931	—	—	1,931
10-14 ..	1,831	—	—	1,831
15-19 ..	1,657	125	—	1,782
20-24 ..	657	1,055	3	1,715
25-29 ..	186	1,379	11	1,576
30-34 ..	130	1,624	29	1,783
35-39 ..	88	1,368	37	1,493
40-44 ..	75	1,300	54	1,429
45-49 ..	68	1,237	77	1,382
50-54 ..	72	1,237	133	1,442
55-59 ..	87	1,255	240	1,582
60-64 ..	88	954	317	1,359
65-69 ..	127	808	478	1,413
70-74 ..	145	528	558	1,231
75-79 ..	128	272	524	924
80-84 ..	82	100	371	553
85 and over	49	29	231	309
	9,380	13,271	3,063	25,714

The division of the total population (including those in institutions) into 'household-forming' persons and others for 1911 and 1951 is derived from the Census figures of age and marital structure of the population given in General Register Office, (19), tables 22B and 22C, page 68. The 1961 and 1980 figures are estimates. It has been assumed that the proportions of 'household-forming' persons and others in the population in households are the same as in the total population.

#### 4. The costs of renting and buying houses and the proportion of families that could afford to buy or rent a new house out of income (tables 4 and 7).

The purchase prices of the three sizes of dwellings considered in table 4 can be expected to vary widely according to the district and the builder's profit margin. Typical construction costs for these sizes of dwellings are given in note 5. For the purposes of table 4 the construction costs have been increased by 15 per cent to allow for the profit margin and then rounded to the nearest £250.

The solicitor's and surveyor's fees and the Building Society's fees for the mortgage (assumed to be 90 per cent of the purchase price) given in the third column of table 4 are based on the scale of fees compiled by David B. C. Symonds published in the Estates Gazette Diary for 1962 plus estimates of the fees for a structural survey (assumed to be £15 for a house costing £2,500 or less and £20 for more expensive houses). These figures exclude the fees for selling any previous property and all removal expenses.

The selling fees can be considerable; the scale fees for a £1,000 house are £37 10s. 0d. and for a £3,000 house £87 10s. 0d. The solicitor's and Land Registry fees and the cost of a structural survey are likely in total to be of the same order as the selling fees.

The annual costs of maintenance and repair are taken from Lichfield, (42), and are based on Stone, (56), tables D1 and D2, page 467, adjusted for dwellings of different sizes. The costs shown in table 4 are based on the costs of local authorities and therefore include repairs that an owner-occupier might well do himself as well as the costs of estate management which again are not relevant to the owner-occupier. But the overestimate due to these causes must be small.

It has been assumed that £13 of rates and water-rates were payable for every £1,000 of the price of the new dwelling. This relationship was obtained by comparing the distribution of house prices on which mortgages were given by the Co-operative Permanent Building Society between September 1959 and March 1960, (5), table 4, with the distribution of rateable values for domestic properties (excluding agricultural dwelling houses) at 1 April 1960, from Inland Revenue, (37), table 136, pages 146 and 147.

The Co-operative Permanent Building Society figures probably understate the proportion of expensive dwellings and overstate the proportion of cheap ones. After making a rough allowance for this bias, and for the fact that in 1959-60 the average rate was 19 shillings in the pound (Ministry of Housing and Local Government, (34), Appendix VIII, table A, page 148), the relationship of £12 of rates per £1,000 of house price was established. The relationship between rates and water-rates was assumed to be roughly 12 : 1.

It has been assumed that at all ranges of income, 25 per cent of pre-tax income can be spent on housing. A classification of incomes before tax by family circumstances for the United Kingdom in 1958-59 is given in Inland Revenue, (37), table 66, page 76. It has been assumed that single people and married couples with one dependant or with one child will require a two-bedroomed dwelling, that single people and married couples with no child but with two or more dependants, or with one child and one dependant or with two or three children and no dependants, will require dwellings with three bedrooms and that larger families will require four-bedroomed houses. Three income distributions for each

of the groups requiring different-sized dwellings were obtained from table 66 of the Inland Revenue Report. All three income distributions are very similar to each other and to the income distribution for all married couples of chart 2, which is derived from the same source as table 4.

**5. The comparative costs of building dwellings of different sizes at different heights on varying priced land (tables 5 and 7).**

The construction costs of dwellings of different sizes and heights given in table 5 are taken from table 9. It was assumed that the construction cost of a house of 790 square feet was mid-way between those for 770 square feet and 810 square feet houses.

The immediate source of table 9 is Lichfield, (42), table 4, page 116. Lichfield's figures have been increased by 10 per cent to include fees and interest paid during the course of construction and by a further 5 per cent to allow for the increase in building costs between 1957-58 when the costs were originally assessed and mid-1961. Lichfield based his costs on those given in Ministry of Housing and Local Government, (31), tables 7-11.

The main source for land costs in table 4 is Stone, (56), table 5, page 437. The number of flats of different sizes per acre is based on Stone's calculation for flats of 910 square feet, assuming that the total area of housing space (including access space) per acre is the same for all flats and that flats of all sizes take up 60 square feet of

access space. For houses, a density of 11.5 dwellings per acre has been assumed. This density allows an average plot frontage of 30 feet with back garden depths of 66 feet (Keeble, (40), page 594). Stone assumes a slightly tighter development at 14 houses per acre, the average frontage being 24 feet and the length of back garden 66 feet.

The costs of site clearance, levelling, etc. and the provision of public utilities both have a fixed element per acre and an element that varies with the number of dwellings per acre. From Stone, (56), table 5, page 437, the fixed element per acre has been calculated as £2,960 per acre and the cost per dwelling element at £132.

**6. The size distribution of dwellings in 1951 with estimates for 1961 and the possible requirements in 1980 (table 10).**

The stock of dwellings at April 1951 is from General Register Office, (20), table 1, page 1. The number of dwellings of each size added between the 1951 and 1961 Censuses is a rough estimate. The number of dwellings (classified by number of bedrooms) built by local authorities in the period is given in the quarterly *Housing Return for England and Wales* supplemented by the monthly Housing Summary, both issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, the latter in conjunction with the Department of Health for Scotland. From the distribution of the dwellings by the number of bedrooms a rough estimate of the distribution of these

**Table 9. The construction cost (excluding land) of dwellings of different types, sizes and storey heights**

				Cost per dwelling : £							
Dwelling type			Size (square feet)	Number of storeys							
				2	3	4	6	8	10	12	
	<i>Bedrooms</i>	<i>' Habitable '</i> <i>rooms</i>	<i>Persons</i>								
Houses	2	3	4	770	1,478	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	4	4	810	1,536	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	4	5	880	1,617	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	5	6	1,000 <sup>(a)</sup> /1,100 <sup>(b)</sup>	1,779	1,963	—	—	—	—	—
	4	6	7	1,100 <sup>(a)</sup> /1,240 <sup>(b)</sup>	1,906	2,137	—	—	—	—	—
Flats	(c)	1	1	310	—	1,140	1,430	1,507	1,608	1,637	1,644
	1	2	2	510	—	1,417	1,743	1,871	2,003	2,047	2,065
	2	3	4	680	—	1,670	2,030	2,191	2,360	2,420	2,437
	3	4	4	720	—	1,728	2,094	2,266	2,435	2,501	2,524
	3	4	5	790	—	1,831	2,212	2,399	2,586	2,648	2,677
	3	5	6	910	—	2,015	2,413	2,622	2,827	2,903	2,936
Maisonettes	2	3	4	700	—	—	1,681	2,018	2,235	2,413	2,323
	3	4	5	720	—	—	1,709	2,044	2,275	2,459	2,369
	3	4	5	810	—	—	1,906	2,244	2,497	2,551	2,580
	3	5	6	960	—	—	2,093	2,521	2,795	2,866	2,900

(a) Refers to 2-storey houses.

(b) Refers to 3-storey houses.

(c) Bed-sitter.



**Table 10. The stock of dwellings at April 1951, with estimates of the stock at April 1961 and the possible requirements in 1980**

Number of rooms					Stock of dwellings, occupied and vacant, April 1951	Number of dwellings added, <sup>(a)</sup> 1951-1961	Less net demolitions, 1951-1961 <sup>(a)</sup>	Estimated housing stock, April 1961 <sup>(a)</sup>	Dwellings required on the occupancy standard assumed, 1980
1	..	..	..	..	103	130	+ 10	250	950
2	..	..	..	..	484	130	+ 20	650	950
3	..	..	..	..	1,396	400	+ 50	1,750	2,800
4	..	..	..	..	3,485	700	-150	4,050	5,000
5	..	..	..	..	4,348	950	-100	5,200	3,750
6	..	..	..	..	1,582	160	- 20	1,700	2,000
7 or more	..	..	..	..	992	100	- 25	1,050	1,650
Total <sup>(b)</sup>					12,389	2,570	-315	14,650 <sup>(c)</sup>	17,100

(a) These estimates are very approximate; the full results of the 1961 Census are not yet available.

(b) Columns may not add up to totals because of rounding.

(c) Between April 1961 and the end of the year, there will have been net additions to the stock of dwellings of perhaps 130 thousand houses.

dwellings by number of rooms can be derived. A guess has been made of the size distribution of privately built dwellings. The total number of dwellings built is a firm figure. So, relatively speaking, is the stock of dwellings in 1951 and 1961. The latter estimate of the number of dwellings, occupied and vacant for April 1961, is 14,648 thousand, General Register Office, (21), table 3, page 40. The distribution by number of rooms of the stock of dwellings in 1961 has not yet been published. The difference between the stock in 1951 and 1961 less the additions to the stock in the ten years is the number of dwellings that have been demolished less the number that have been added to the stock by conversion.

The distribution of net demolitions by size of dwelling has been assumed to be roughly proportional to the stock

of dwellings of each size in 1951, with adjustments to allow for the more than proportional increase in small dwellings and decrease in large ones through conversion.

For the 1980 requirements, estimates of the size distribution of private households were taken from table 12. It was assumed that for all households of two persons and over, half the households of each size require a room per person and one spare room, and half, two spare rooms. For the one-person households requiring separate accommodation it was assumed that half can be accommodated in bed-sitting rooms and that the other half will require two-roomed flats.

The figures for required sizes of dwellings so obtained did not allow either for continued net immigration, vacancies, or seasonal dwellings. 2 per cent was added

**Table 11. The size-distribution of private households in England and Wales**

*Percentages of households in each household size*

Number of persons in the household					1911	1921	1931	1951	1980 <sup>(a)</sup> (projected)	Number of households <sup>(b)</sup> (millions) 1980
1	..	..	..	..	5.3	6.0	6.7	10.7	14.3	2.37
2	..	..	..	..	16.2	17.7	21.9	27.7	31.2	5.16
3	..	..	..	..	19.3	20.8	24.1	25.3	25.6	4.24
4	..	..	..	..	18.1	18.6	19.4	19.0	16.6	2.75
5	..	..	..	..	14.4	13.9	12.4	9.6	5.8	0.95
6	..	..	..	..	10.4	9.4	7.3	4.3	4.0	0.66
7 and over	..	..	..	..	16.3	13.6	8.2	3.4	2.5	0.42
Total					100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	16.55
Number of households (thousands)					7,943	8,739	10,233	13,118	16,558	
Average size of household					4.36	4.14	3.72	3.19	2.93	

(a) The 'medium' projection of table 2.

(b) These figures—like those in table 2—assume no net immigration.

to all figures for vacancies, and just over 4 per cent to the figures of houses with 3 rooms or more, to allow for net immigration and seasonal dwellings.

#### 7. The size distribution of households in England and Wales (table 11).

Figures for 1911, 1921 and 1931 are from General Register Office, (17), table III, page xiv and for 1951 from General Register Office, (20), table 2, page 12.

The estimates of the distribution of household sizes in 1980 were obtained by minimising the sums of squares of the deviations from the linear projections of the 1931-1951 trend in the proportions of households of each size, subject to the conditions that the average size of household in 1980 would be 2.93 persons and that 6.5 per cent of households would consist of 6 or more persons. The figures do not include any allowance for net immigration.

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# STATISTICAL APPENDIX

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## *Symbols and conventions used*

.. = not available.

— = nil or less than half the final digit shown.

billion = thousand millions.

Items may not always add to totals, because of rounding.

A horizontal bar across a column indicates a discontinuity in the series.

*Italics* are used where NIESR has added estimates to figures published elsewhere—for instance, when an estimated later figure is added.



Table 1. Gross domestic product

39

Seasonally adjusted

Seasonally adjusted															
	Final expenditure at market prices						Less Imports of goods and services	Less Adjustment to factor cost (c)	Statistical discrepancy	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Output				
	Consumers' expenditure (a)	Public authorities' current spending	Gross fixed investment (b)	Value of physical stock change	Exports of goods and services	Total final expenditure					Gross domestic product	Industrial production (d)	Agriculture, etc.	Transport, communication	Distribution, other services
£ million, 1954 prices, quarterly averages											Index numbers, 1954 = 100				
1948	2,677	592	467	+ 59	656	4,451	738	449	+ 68	3,332	85	79.0	84	87	90
1949	2,735	632	510	+ 9	729	4,615	795	455	+ 90	3,455	88	83.6	90	89	91
1950	2,829	637	525	- 60	920	4,851	897	464	+ 72	3,562	91	88.3	92	92	94
1951	2,792	688	526	+141	910	5,057	971	484	+ 35	3,637	93	91.3	94	96	94
1952	2,779	762	529	+ 10	893	4,973	898	468	+ 2	3,609	92	89.2	97	96	94
1953	2,895	785	587	+ 33	913	5,213	961	489	- 9	3,754	96	94.3	99	98	97
1954	3,014	784	647	+ 22	905	5,372	913	515	—	3,944	100	100.0	100	100	100
1955	3,160	766	679	+ 72	1,026	5,703	1,090	535	+ 8	4,086	104	105.1	99	102	103
1956	3,192	770	712	+ 69	1,080	5,822	1,145	535	- 25	4,117	104	105.6	105	104	103
1957	3,263	746	742	+ 60	1,102	5,913	1,155	544	- 22	4,192	106	107.5	107	104	105
1958	3,347	740	751	+ 28	1,067	5,933	1,138	569	- 30	4,196	106	106.3	106	103	107
1959	3,482	753	797	+ 43	1,100	6,174	1,231	610	+ 68	4,401	117	112.6	111	106	112
1960	3,604	775	873	+140	1,155	6,547	1,368	653	+108	4,634	118	120.3	116	110	116
1958 I	3,302	732	739	+ 26	1,080	5,879	1,127	560	- 14	4,178	107	107	106	103	107
II	3,306	729	735	- 22	1,024	5,772	1,092	575	+ 45	4,150	106	106	106	103	107
III	3,327	742	739	+ 70	1,090	5,968	1,174	570	- 66	4,158	106	105	105	103	108
IV	3,385	745	741	+ 35	1,065	5,971	1,185	570	- 7	4,209	107	107	105	104	109
1959 I	3,381	733	741	- 20	1,047	5,882	1,182	590	+134	4,244	108	108	105	104	111
II	3,491	762	789	+ 35	1,089	6,166	1,212	615	+ 7	4,346	111	111	105	106	112
III	3,470	760	805	+ 47	1,112	6,194	1,223	630	+ 72	4,413	113	114	115	108	113
IV	3,540	754	844	+107	1,141	6,386	1,312	630	+ 86	4,530	116	117	115	110	115
1960 I	3,594	771	855	+ 82	1,179	6,481	1,346	650	+108	4,593	117	120	115	112	116
II	3,624	761	854	+169	1,146	6,554	1,369	665	+ 97	4,617	118	121	115	111	117
III	3,591	749	887	+131	1,143	6,501	1,390	665	+175	4,621	118	121	114	111	117
IV	3,586	794	886	+154	1,150	6,570	1,409	655	+107	4,613	118	120	114	113	117
1961 I	3,666	834	912	+ 64	1,185	6,661	1,446	640	+ 81	4,656	119	121	114	115	118
II	3,692	793	935	+ 72	1,193	6,685	1,393	685	+104	4,711	120	123	114	113	119
III	3,642				1,200		1,380			4,700	120	124	114	113	119

(a) For details see table 11. (b) For details see table 12. (c) Net indirect taxes at 1954 rates. (d) For details see table 2. For explanations, see page 53.

Table 2. Production in industry

Index numbers, 1954 = 100, seasonally adjusted

	Total industrial production	Total manufacturing	Metals, metal-using				Textiles	Clothing	Chemicals	Paper-printing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	Mining	Construction	Electricity, gas, water
			Total	Engineering	Vehicles	Ship-building									
Weights	1,000	760	374	164	78	22	77	33	63	53	82	79	72	120	48
1948	79.0	77.3	75.6	69.4	61.4	116.5	85.5	88.2	68.0	65.8	87.4	77.6	90.8	86.7	69.0
1949	83.6	82.2	80.0	75.9	71.2	106.1	92.1	96.6	70.2	75.1	90.9	82.0	93.8	90.7	73.8
1950	88.3	87.8	85.1	84.5	76.4	93.5	100.1	101.2	79.7	86.5	90.1	88.4	94.8	90.8	80.4
1951	91.3	91.6	90.3	90.5	79.9	96.2	99.8	95.7	83.7	91.3	93.1	93.1	98.0	87.3	85.5
1952	89.2	88.2	91.3	92.4	79.5	99.2	81.9	91.7	79.6	76.7	94.7	86.2	99.3	90.0	88.1
1953	94.3	93.7	93.4	93.6	90.4	105.1	97.4	100.3	89.1	85.7	98.5	92.6	98.8	96.3	92.5
1954	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1955	105.1	106.4	109.6	107.4	114.6	108.5	97.5	103.7	106.2	107.7	102.7	104.5	99.0	100.3	105.4
1956	105.6	105.9	108.3	107.0	107.2	117.4	96.4	105.8	110.6	106.3	105.5	100.3	99.2	105.8	110.2
1957	107.5	108.3	111.4	111.0	114.9	107.9	96.5	105.1	115.0	109.1	106.9	101.4	98.5	105.5	114.3
1958	106.3	106.9	110.3	111.5	118.4	108.8	87.1	101.5	115.0	111.2	109.4	100.1	94.3	105.0	119.2
1959	112.6	114.1	116.7	118.2	129.0	101.0	92.0	111.7	131.2	116.9	113.6	107.5	91.8	111.3	123.2
1960	120.3	122.9	126.6	127.0	139.2	91.9	95.5	120.0	145.2	132.5	117.4	114.8	89.1	117.6	133.2
1959 III	114	115	117	121	122	100	94	115	133	113	115	110	92	112	122
IV	117	120	125	124	141	97	97	119	137	125	113	111	91	114	128
1960 I	120	122	127	127	145	94	94	113	140	129	116	114	91	116	131
II	121	124	128	127	143	93	96	119	144	133	117	116	88	117	128
III	121	123	127	126	139	91	96	121	149	132	117	116	89	118	134
IV	120	122	124	128	130	89	96	127	147	136	119	113	88	120	140
1961 I	121	123	125	130	132	93	92	118	148	135	122	115	86	123	135
II	123	125	129	137	137	93	93	122	149	133	120	118	87	126	138
III	124	125	128	138	135	92	95	126	151	132	120	116	89	129	139
June	124	127	132	142	139	91	94	122	151	130	120	121	87		140
July	125	127	132	140	139	91	93	130	153	136	121	115	88		140
August	124	125	126	135	134	93	98	120	152	130	120	119	91		138
Sept.	122	123	127	139	131	92	93	127	148	130	120	116	88		137

Quarterly rates, seasonally adjusted

	Steel		Passenger cars			Com- mercial vehicles output	Selected con- sumer durables	Deliveries of plant and machinery(a)	
	Output	Con- sump- tion	Output	New regi- stra- tions	Exports			Electrical	Other
	000 tons ingot equivalent		thousands			'000	1954 = 100	£ million	
1948	3,719	3,353	84	28	57	43	37	..	..
1949	3,888	3,550	103	38	65	54	44	..	..
1950	4,073	3,710	131	33	99	65	67	..	..
1951	3,910	3,772	119	36	92	64	79	..	..
1952	4,104	3,825	112	47	78	60	63	..	..
1953	4,402	3,915	149	74	77	60	76	..	..
1954	4,630	4,190	192	97	94	67	100	..	..
1955	4,948	4,470	224	126	97	85	111	..	..
1956	5,165	4,617	177	100	84	74	88	..	..
1957	5,425	4,655	215	107	106	72	105	..	..
1958	4,892	4,459	263	139	121	78	118	72	325
1959	5,047	4,472	297	162	142	93	163	74	336
1960	6,076	5,067	338	202	142	114	144	78	369
1959 I	4,468	4,130	255	151	119	77	141	68	320
1959 II	4,915	4,525	293	158	142	91	173	73	346
1959 III	5,070	4,514	282	149	140	100	171	72	321
1959 IV	5,733	4,726	360	188	169	102	166	83	358
1960 I	6,011	4,875	384	222	181	108	170	77	362
1960 II	6,002	5,177	380	220	162	117	161	77	369
1960 III	6,065	5,127	347	216	127	118	137	72	350
1960 IV	6,227	5,091	242	148	99	116	111	86	395
1961 I	6,010	4,916	210	207	84	119	115	82	394
1961 II	5,866	5,000	266	208	84	120	122	89	425
1961 III	5,270	4,975	266	188	94	115	116		
June	5,826		285	224	94	120			
July	5,792		285	215	93	120			
August	4,954		254	201	97	113			
September	5,066		258	149	93	114			
October	4,838		229	131	110	105			

(a) Unadjusted.

Quarterly rates, seasonally adjusted

	Inland consumption			Elec- tricity gener- ated(c)
	Coal	Oil(a)	Total primary fuel(b)	
	million tons			bn.kWh
1948	48.1	3.2	53.1	11.5
1949	48.7	3.4	53.7	12.2
1950	50.4	3.8	56.2	13.6
1951	52.5	4.2	58.1	14.9
1952	51.9	4.4	57.8	15.5
1953	52.0	4.7	58.7	16.4
1954	53.5	5.3	61.3	18.2
1955	53.7	5.8	62.4	22.8
1956	54.3	6.3	63.3	24.6
1957	53.2	6.2	61.6	25.7
1958	50.5	7.8	62.0	27.5
1959	47.4	9.1	61.3	29.4
1960	49.2	10.7	66.0	33.3
1959 I	49.3	8.5	62.6	28.4
1959 II	46.8	9.1	60.4	29.2
1959 III	45.5	9.1	59.2	29.3
1959 IV	47.8	9.7	63.1	30.8
1960 I	49.7	10.3	66.5	32.2
1960 II	46.9	10.4	62.6	32.3
1960 III	49.0	10.6	65.4	33.7
1960 IV	51.3	11.3	69.5	34.9
1961 I	48.6	11.4	67.1	34.1
1961 II	47.3	11.3	64.9	35.3
1961 III	47.1			35.2
May	47.8	11.7	66.0	35.6
June	48.3	11.8	66.6	35.9
July	47.8	10.8	64.9	35.6
August	47.2	11.4	64.9	35.4
September	46.4			34.6

(a) Deliveries to consumers. (b) In coal equivalent.  
(c) Great Britain. Before 1955 excluding generation outside the public system.

Table 5. New orders and orders on hand

	Engineering(a)						Machine tools(d)		Shipbuilding		Textiles and clothing		Factory building approvals (i)	Housing starts (j)	Architects new work (k)
	Total		For export		For home market		Net new orders, £ mn(e)		Merchant vessels, 000 gross tons		Net new orders (g)	Orders on hand (h)			
	Net new orders (b)	Orders on hand (c)	Net new orders (b)	Orders on hand (c)	Net new orders (b)	Orders on hand (c)	Total	For home market	New orders (e)	Orders on hand(f)					
1954	..	97	..	93	..	99	18.6	13.9	159	4,333	..	..	17.7	84.1	..
1955	..	106	..	96	..	109	23.6	18.8	582	5,287	..	..	22.8	79.6	..
1956	..	104	..	103	..	105	20.9	15.3	619	6,442	..	..	17.8	71.2	..
1957	..	101	..	101	..	101	18.8	13.6	420	6,828	..	..	15.9	70.4	..
1958	91	88	89	86	92	89	14.9	10.6	124	5,430	..	..	11.4	66.0	84
1959	107	90	104	88	108	90	20.1	15.5	80	4,169	..	135	14.5	81.3	100
1960	125	104	121	103	126	104	36.1	27.6	157	3,348	102	136	22.3	79.0	125
1959 I	99	87	96	84	100	88	15.5	11.3	55	5,103			16.1	83	108
1959 II	109	87	104	84	110	88	19.8	16.4	44	4,734	105	107	13.7	80	90
1959 III	100	87	97	84	101	88	21.2	16.4	48	4,473	108	119	12.7	80	92
1959 IV	121	90	121	88	120	90	23.8	17.9	172	4,169	122	135	15.7	82	110
1960 I	137	97	129	95	140	98	39.9	30.9	196	4,044	106	135	35.8	76	147
1960 II	120	99	115	97	122	100	36.4	29.1	158	3,780	103	137	19.4	84	109
1960 III	119	104	118	102	119	104	35.3	26.2	63	3,494	89	130	17.9	78	111
1960 IV	122	104	124	103	121	104	32.7	24.3	210	3,348	112	136	16.2	78	133
1961 I	144	112	132	107	149	113	33.0	25.0	131	3,080	95	128	16.4	84	110
1961 II	121	110	115	105	124	112	34.0	23.9	211	2,962	94	123	10.5	82	99
1961 III									160	2,791	77	106	9.3	79	
June	109	110	117	105	106	112	36.3	24.5			94	123			
July	136	111	143	109	133	113	36.6	23.8			73	116			
August	95	111	98	110	94	112	31.7	20.8			68	112			
September											90	106			

(a) Including certain heavy vehicles. (b) Adjusted for the lengths of calendar months, average deliveries 1958 = 100, at 1958 prices. (c) At end of period, January 1958 = 100, at 1958 prices. (d) These are included in the previous columns. (e) Quarterly rates. (f) At end of period. (g) Adjusted for the lengths of calendar months, average deliveries 1959 = 100, at 1958 average prices. (h) At end of period, April 1959 = 100, at 1958 average prices. (i) Area mn. sq. ft.; Gt. Britain only; quarterly rates, seasonally adjusted. (j) Quarterly rates, seasonally adjusted. (k) At 1954 prices.



Table 6. The labour market

Seasonally adjusted

	Employment											Demand for labour			Net over-time per head in manu- facturing (b)
	Total civil employ-ees	Agri-culture etc.	Trans- port, com- muni- cation	Distri- bution and other services	Total indus- trial produc- tion	Con- struc- tion	Mining	Total manu- factur- ing	Metals, metal- using	Textiles	Other indus- tries	Unem- ployment	Unfilled vacan- cies	Excess demand (a)	
	Index numbers, 1954 = 100											Percentage of employees			
Millions in 1954	21.07	0.72	1.67	7.30	11.38	1.31	0.87	8.83	4.31	0.99	3.90				
1949	95.1	109.4	103.5	94.6	93.3	98.3	100.5	92.0	90.0	97.8	92.6	1.52	1.95	0.42	..
1950	96.5	111.0	103.1	95.3	95.3	98.4	98.0	94.6	91.8	102.1	95.8	1.53	1.77	0.27	..
1951	97.5	106.4	102.2	95.8	97.3	98.9	98.4	97.0	94.5	103.4	98.0	1.19	2.01	0.69	..
1952	97.4	104.0	102.0	96.4	96.9	97.8	100.6	96.2	96.9	93.8	96.4	1.99	1.34	-0.27	1.0
1953	98.0	101.1	100.7	97.3	97.9	98.6	100.8	97.4	97.1	98.2	97.8	1.64	1.33	-0.04	1.8
1954	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.34	1.56	0.29	2.0
1955	101.3	97.8	99.3	100.8	102.2	102.0	99.4	102.6	104.6	96.6	101.7	1.08	1.91	0.73	2.1
1956	102.1	91.6	99.5	102.4	102.9	105.0	99.1	103.1	105.9	94.4	101.9	1.19	1.66	0.46	1.9
1957	102.5	91.2	99.9	103.4	103.0	104.3	100.1	103.1	109.0	93.7	102.0	1.43	1.27	0.01	1.9
1958	101.8	89.5	98.6	104.3	101.5	102.3	98.7	101.7	105.5	87.9	101.0	2.10	0.90	-0.67	1.4
1959	102.4	88.0	97.0	106.2	101.5	103.3	94.5	102.1	105.9	85.7	101.8	2.17	1.02	-0.62	1.9
1960	104.4	85.6	96.7	108.1	104.1	106.3	87.6	105.9	111.4	85.4	104.5	1.60	1.40	-0.08	2.3
1960 I	103.5	86.3	96.4	107.0	103.1	105.2	90.3	104.4	109.4	85.3	103.4	1.70	1.28	-0.15	2.2
II	104.0	85.0	96.4	107.6	103.9	105.8	88.1	105.6	111.1	85.4	104.2	1.56	1.41	-0.07	2.4
III	104.8	84.4	96.6	108.6	104.7	106.9	86.5	106.7	112.4	85.5	105.2	1.55	1.45	-0.05	2.4
IV	105.2	86.7	97.5	109.1	104.8	107.4	85.7	106.7	112.5	85.5	105.3	1.59	1.46	-0.05	2.3
1961 I	105.1	82.9	97.8	108.9	104.9	108.8	85.3	106.6	112.4	84.9	105.3	1.49	1.46	-0.02	2.2
II	105.3	80.6	97.9	109.4	105.1	108.5	84.2	107.2	113.2	84.8	105.6	1.36	1.52	0.03	2.1
III	105.7	78.9	98.0	110.2	105.4	108.6	83.4	107.7	113.9	84.5	106.1	1.48	1.46	-0.01	2.3
May	105.3	80.7	98.0	109.3	105.1	108.5	84.2	107.1	113.2	84.7	105.5	1.33	1.55	0.04	..
June	105.4	80.3	97.9	109.7	105.2	108.3	83.8	107.4	113.5	84.8	105.8	1.33	1.53	0.04	..
July	105.6	79.5	98.0	110.1	105.2	108.2	83.5	107.5	113.7	84.8	105.9	1.36	1.51	0.03	2.3
August	105.8	78.2	98.1	110.2	105.5	108.8	83.4	107.7	113.9	84.6	106.2	1.52	1.44	-0.03	2.2
Sept.	105.8	79.2	98.0	110.4	105.5	108.7	83.2	107.8	114.1	84.2	106.3	1.57	1.44	-0.04	2.3
October												1.74	1.32	-0.15	
Nov.												1.74	1.25	-0.17	

(a) NIESR index based on unemployment and vacancies.

(b) Not seasonally adjusted.

Table 7. Unemployment by industry

Percentage of total employees, seasonally adjusted

	Metals, metal-using	Textiles	Con-struc-tion	Mining	Trans-port, services	Other
1949	1.34	0.66	2.90	0.30	1.72	1.28
1950	1.18	0.60	2.83	0.33	1.80	1.37
1951	0.83	0.83	2.05	0.26	1.46	1.15
1952	1.17	0.84	2.83	0.26	1.86	1.79
1953	1.33	1.35	2.86	0.28	1.86	1.46
1954	0.92	0.92	2.50	0.25	1.58	1.23
1955	0.63	1.64	1.76	0.19	1.27	1.01
1956	0.94	1.41	2.01	0.21	1.30	1.09
1957	1.07	1.13	2.83	0.31	1.60	1.29
1958	1.76	3.96	4.00	0.57	2.09	1.82
1959	1.79	2.70	4.63	0.98	2.15	1.89
1960	1.13	1.63	3.09	0.84	1.76	1.29
1959 I	2.21	4.37	4.73	0.84	2.16	2.04
II	1.97	2.70	4.50	0.95	2.18	1.90
III	1.56	1.86	4.78	1.04	2.23	1.87
IV	1.42	1.88	4.49	1.10	2.05	1.76
1960 I	1.11	1.92	3.11	0.91	1.91	1.38
II	0.97	1.61	3.16	0.86	1.77	1.26
III	1.00	1.43	3.12	0.82	1.74	1.26
IV	1.45	1.55	2.96	0.76	1.63	1.28
1961 I	1.60	1.38	2.25	0.61	1.59	1.09
II	1.03	1.05	2.64	0.58	1.55	1.04
III	1.08	1.36	3.00	0.60	1.66	1.12
June	0.95	1.03	2.64	0.55	1.54	1.05
July	0.95	0.99	2.83	0.59	1.59	1.05
August	0.97	1.17	3.06	0.61	1.75	1.16
Sept.	1.31	1.93	3.10	0.60	1.65	1.16
October	1.89	1.64	3.50	0.63	1.71	1.29

Table 8. Productivity

Index numbers, 1954 = 100, seasonally adjusted

	Output per person employed in						Output per man-hour worked (a)
	gross domestic product	total industrial production	total manufacturing	metals, metal-using	textiles	mining	
1949	92	90	89	89	94	93	92
1950	95	93	93	93	98	97	94
1951	95	94	94	96	97	100	96
1952	94	92	92	94	87	99	93
1953	97	96	96	96	99	98	97
1954	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1955	102	103	104	105	101	100	103
1956	103	103	103	102	102	100	103
1957	105	104	105	102	103	98	106
1958	106	105	105	105	99	96	107
1959	111	111	112	110	107	97	112
1960	115	116	116	114	112	102	118
1959 I	108	107	107	105	101	94	109
II	110	110	111	110	106	98	112
III	111	111	112	110	108	98	113
IV	114	114	115	116	112	99	116
1960 I	115	116	117	116	112	100	117
II	115	116	117	115	112	100	119
III	115	115	115	113	112	103	119
IV	114	115	115	111	110	103	118
1961 I	115	115	115	112	108	101	119
II	117	117	117	114	110	104	120
III	116	117	116	113	112	107	119
July		118	118	116	110	106	
August		117	116	111	116	109	
Sept.		116	114	111	110	105	

(a) In manufacturing.

Table 9. Prices

Index numbers, 1954 = 100

	Capital goods				Export prices	Retail prices	Consumer goods and services								Total final prices
	All assets	Plant, vehicles, etc.	Dwellings	Other building			Total	Food	Drink, tobacco	Housing (inc. rent and rates)	Durable goods	Clothing	All other goods	Services	
1949	79	78	80	81	81	77.8	81.2	70.7	98.1	80.9	83.6	85.6	83.6	81.3	80.3
1950	81	81	81	81	85	79.9	83.4	74.7	97.0	83.1	86.8	86.6	85.7	84.0	82.7
1951	89	87	94	91	100	87.6	91.2	83.4	98.3	88.4	98.9	100.4	95.4	90.1	92.6
1952	99	97	104	100	105	95.3	96.7	93.1	99.6	92.5	106.3	100.1	100.5	95.4	98.4
1953	100	100	101	100	101	98.3	98.2	96.3	99.8	97.2	102.3	99.2	99.3	97.9	98.8
1954	100	100	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1955	105	104	106	106	102	104.5	103.4	106.0	100.5	103.5	101.2	100.6	103.1	104.0	103.6
1956	111	110	111	111	106	109.7	108.0	110.2	103.9	107.6	108.5	102.5	109.2	110.0	108.9
1957	115	116	113	115	111	113.8	111.1	112.2	106.3	114.8	110.3	104.1	113.5	114.1	112.8
1958	119	120	115	119	110	117.2	113.9	113.3	108.6	128.6	110.2	105.0	115.6	118.9	115.3
1959	118	120	112	117	109	117.8	114.5	114.7	106.3	135.6	108.1	104.5	115.4	120.8	115.9
1960	118	121	113	117	111	119.1	115.4	114.4	107.6	140.7	107.4	106.2	115.2	124.1	117.2
1959 I	118	120	112	117	109	118.6	115.6	116.1	108.5	134.0	110.6	104.1	116.0	120.4	116.6
1959 II	118	120	112	117	109	117.5	113.5	112.5	105.4	134.8	108.0	104.4	115.1	120.6	115.3
1959 III	118	120	113	118	108	117.2	114.4	114.1	105.4	136.6	107.1	104.8	115.7	121.0	116.0
1959 IV	117	119	111	117	110	118.1	114.5	116.3	106.3	137.0	107.1	104.6	114.8	121.3	115.9
1960 I	116	119	111	115	111	118.1	114.9	114.9	105.6	137.9	107.2	105.6	115.2	122.3	116.3
1960 II	117	120	112	116	111	118.8	114.7	113.0	108.2	140.4	107.7	105.8	114.3	123.6	116.7
1960 III	119	122	114	119	111	119.0	115.6	113.9	108.0	141.0	107.5	106.4	114.3	125.5	117.6
1960 IV	120	123	115	118	111	120.3	116.2	115.9	108.3	143.7	107.1	106.7	116.6	124.7	118.3
1961 I	120	122	115	117	112	120.9	116.6	115.6	107.6	143.8	107.6	106.8	116.8	124.7	119.1
1961 II	121	124	117	118	112	122.4	116.7	114.4	109.3	145.7	108.0	107.5	117.0	125.8	119.2
1961 III					112										
May					112	122.2	116.5	114.2	109.0	145.7	108.0	107.5	116.1	125.9	
June					112	123.2	117.5	116.2	110.0	146.1	108.2	107.6	116.5	126.0	
July					112	123.2	117.5	115.5	111.4	146.3	108.2	107.7	116.6	126.3	
August					112	124.4	118.6	114.7	118.4	146.8	109.0	107.9	117.5	127.1	
Sept.					112	124.2	118.4	113.2	118.8	147.1	109.2	108.1	120.8	127.2	
October					112	124.4									

For explanations, see page 53.

Table 10. Wages, profits and other costs

Index numbers, 1954 = 100

	Weekly wage rates	Wage rates by industry						Income from employment(a)		Profits of companies and public corporations(a)	All property income(a)		Import prices	Materials used in manufacturing industry	Prices of all manufactured products
		Metals, metal-using	Textiles	Mining	Construction	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Other industries and services	Total	Per unit of output		Total	Per unit of output			
1949	76.7	76.0	77.0	74.7	74.7	77.8	76.9	70.4	80.4	68.2	73.1	83.4	74	..	..
1950	78.1	76.9	79.4	75.5	76.6	79.0	78.4	74.1	81.5	79.2	81.4	89.5	85	..	..
1951	84.6	83.5	87.1	83.3	83.0	84.5	84.7	82.5	88.9	93.6	90.0	97.0	113	..	..
1952	91.6	91.5	93.0	92.4	90.5	91.7	91.6	88.7	96.3	83.8	85.2	92.5	111	..	..
1953	95.8	95.8	96.7	95.5	95.4	95.9	95.9	93.7	97.8	89.8	91.1	95.1	101	..	..
1954	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0
1955	106.9	106.8	104.9	107.3	106.2	105.6	106.3	109.3	105.5	109.7	107.2	103.5	103	103.0	102.6
1956	115.4	115.5	110.6	117.7	114.2	113.8	114.7	119.2	114.1	112.6	111.1	106.3	105	106.7	107.0
1957	121.2	121.1	114.9	124.1	120.5	119.1	120.6	126.0	118.4	117.4	116.0	109.0	107	107.4	110.4
1958	125.4	125.4	118.5	126.6	125.5	126.4	125.4	130.8	122.8	114.9	118.3	111.1	99	100.8	111.1
1959	128.7	129.0	120.6	130.4	128.9	130.6	128.7	136.6	122.1	128.5	128.8	115.1	98	101.7	111.5
1960	132.1	130.9	125.6	131.7	132.4	133.9	132.9	147.4	125.2	140.9	138.5	117.7	99	101.8	113.0
1960 I	130.5	130.1	122.5	130.6	129.2	131.8	130.8	141.1	120.4	147.7	140.9	120.2	100	103.0	111.9
1960 II	131.8	130.8	125.7	130.6	132.2	134.5	132.0	147.2	125.0	146.0	141.1	119.8	99	102.5	112.9
1960 III	132.5	131.0	126.5	131.7	133.8	134.5	133.2	150.2	127.4	138.1	137.2	116.4	98	101.0	113.5
1960 IV	133.5	131.8	127.6	133.8	134.2	134.7	135.4	151.0	128.3	131.7	134.7	114.4	99	100.9	113.8
1961 I	136.1	135.4	129.9	139.3	135.9	141.6	136.6	154.7	130.2	142.2	141.1	118.8	97	100.7	114.7
1961 II	137.0	136.4	131.7	139.4	136.5	141.9	137.9	160.9	133.9	139.6	137.4	114.3	98	101.2	115.5
1961 III	137.8	136.9	132.3	139.4	136.8	141.9	139.6						96	100.5	116.6
June	137.5	136.5	131.8	139.4	136.5	141.9	138.6						98	100.7	115.8
July	137.7	136.6	132.1	139.4	136.5	141.9	139.1						97	100.7	116.1
August	137.7	137.0	132.2	139.4	136.9	141.9	139.7						95	100.6	117.1
Sept.	138.0	137.1	132.6	139.5	136.9	141.9	140.0						95	100.0	117.2
October													96	99.2	117.2

(a) Seasonally adjusted.

For explanations, see page 53.



Table 11. Personal income and expenditure

43

£ million, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted

				Consumers' expenditure											
	Dispos- able income	Total personal savings	Con- sumers' expend- iture	Total	Food	Alco- holic drinks	Tobacco	Housing (inc. rent and rates)	Fuel, light	Cloth- ing	Durable goods			All other goods	Services
											Cars, motor cycles	Furni- ture, etc.	Radio, electric, etc.		
at current prices				at 1954 prices											
1950	2,387	27	2,360	2,829	901	198	196	239	113	307	19	77	45	271	466
1951	2,589	43	2,546	2,792	884	204	202	239	117	278	19	71	50	263	465
1952	2,791	103	2,688	2,779	875	202	206	244	116	274	25	62	48	265	463
1953	2,971	128	2,843	2,895	907	205	209	252	117	281	43	70	60	288	465
1954	3,145	115	3,030	3,030	935	205	214	263	122	301	59	77	74	311	472
1955	3,422	176	3,246	3,140	962	215	219	255	124	322	79	72	82	338	472
1956	3,680	253	3,427	3,173	985	220	222	257	129	336	61	70	74	347	472
1957	3,863	255	3,608	3,249	1,004	224	228	260	127	346	71	75	82	356	476
1958	4,017	224	3,793	3,330	1,017	224	233	264	137	345	93	80	90	377	472
1959	4,233	260	3,973	3,471	1,039	238	238	266	136	360	118	88	107	401	481
1960	4,555	403	4,152	3,599	1,062	252	245	269	149	384	135	84	99	432	489
1958 I	3,979	232	3,747	3,302	1,011	229	231	263	136	341	87	77	85	371	471
1958 II	3,980	225	3,755	3,306	1,013	220	235	264	140	341	92	76	88	368	469
1958 III	4,028	233	3,795	3,327	1,023	221	232	264	132	347	91	79	85	380	473
1958 IV	4,080	206	3,874	3,385	1,020	225	232	265	139	352	100	89	100	387	476
1959 I	4,094	190	3,904	3,381	1,024	222	230	265	139	350	98	84	100	394	475
1959 II	4,231	278	3,953	3,491	1,043	238	240	266	135	362	119	90	117	401	480
1959 III	4,257	285	3,972	3,470	1,046	240	241	267	130	353	118	89	111	393	482
1959 IV	4,350	289	4,061	3,540	1,044	250	239	267	138	375	136	90	99	415	487
1960 I	4,379	255	4,124	3,594	1,060	240	246	267	144	372	153	91	112	422	487
1960 II	4,564	407	4,157	3,624	1,059	257	248	268	141	387	153	88	108	426	489
1960 III	4,619	471	4,148	3,591	1,057	252	245	270	151	386	141	80	91	430	488
1960 IV	4,659	480	4,179	3,586	1,072	260	242	270	158	392	91	76	85	450	490
1961 I	4,765	500	4,265	3,666	1,066	272	252	271	149	389	129	84	96	458	500
1961 II	4,922	624	4,298	3,692	1,079	270	260	273	148	383	144	84	108	446	497
1961 III	4,960	614	4,346	3,642	1,075	265	242	273	152	390	118	84	98	447	498

For explanations, see page 53.

Table 12. Fixed investment

£ million, 1954 prices, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted

	Total	Dwellings		Industries and services											Com- mercial vehicles: new registra- tions
		Public	Private	Total	By type of asset			By sector		By industry(a)					
					Plant, mach- inery	Vehi- cles, ships, air- craft	Build- ings, works	Public	Private	Manu- fac- turing (b)	Fuel, power (c)	Public services (c)	Trans- port, commu- nications(c)	Other indus- tries services (b) (c)	'000
1950	525	86	16	423	199	83	141	167	256	140	70	42	46	112	24
1951	526	84	16	426	215	74	137	188	238	148	70	45	41	109	23
1952	529	95	24	410	204	66	139	197	213	142	73	44	39	102	22
1953	587	114	42	431	207	78	146	213	218	138	81	46	44	112	26
1954	636	105	57	474	230	83	161	220	255	145	96	48	48	127	29
1955	666	83	63	520	248	94	178	224	296	161	102	49	50	147	40
1956	703	75	67	561	255	104	202	235	326	189	97	57	58	149	39
1957	736	70	66	600	272	114	214	251	349	198	101	61	69	160	36
1958	739	59	70	610	274	115	220	254	356	188	105	66	67	172	44
1959	795	59	88	648	286	126	236	276	372	179	116	76	70	194	49
1960	871	61	106	704	297	143	264	289	415	210	112	82	77	209	58
1958 I	739	63	66	610	275	118	217	257	353	191	110	66	67	177	44
1958 II	735	60	68	607	272	116	219	257	350	191	96	61	67	160	44
1958 III	739	57	71	611	276	113	222	249	362	189	102	66	61	163	44
1958 IV	741	55	76	610	274	114	222	251	359	182	113	70	72	187	45
1959 I	741	59	81	601	275	105	221	251	350	179	109	76	63	175	45
1959 II	789	57	83	649	286	132	231	269	380	176	102	69	63	201	48
1959 III	805	61	90	654	287	127	240	288	366	176	116	78	68	180	51
1959 IV	844	60	97	687	294	139	254	295	392	184	135	82	86	220	53
1960 I	855	62	98	695	298	138	259	294	401	193	127	86	77	212	59
1960 II	854	61	108	685	282	145	258	274	411	200	97	73	68	208	59
1960 III	887	60	108	719	307	144	268	300	419	225	107	82	74	195	57
1960 IV	886	60	110	716	302	143	271	289	427	220	117	87	88	220	58
1961 I	912	58	110	744	324	143	277	312	432	232	125	102	76	208	61
1961 II	935	60	118	757	336	134	287	318	439	249	107	86	72	201	60
1961 III															55

(a) Excluding legal fees, etc. (which are included in the other columns) of which the industry distribution is not known.

(b) Figures from 1956 onwards are on a business unit basis and are not fully comparable with those for earlier years.

(c) Not seasonally adjusted.

For explanations, see page 53.

**Table 13. Contractors' orders and work done**  
£ million, 1954 prices, quarterly averages

		Total	New housing	Other new work		
				Public	Industrial	Miscellaneous
Orders received by contractors						
1957		294	118	86	47	43
1958		276	115	81	40	40
1959(a)	I	354	172	87	47	48
	II	346	146	95	55	50
	III	325	147	82	48	48
	IV	380	161	107	60	52
1960	I	422	176	116	72	58
	II	398	158	105	79	56
	III	390	156	97	72	65
	IV	415	170	108	74	63
1961	I	443	175	132	70	66
	II	412	156	118	71	67
Work done by contractors(b)						
1957		303	123	81	59	40
1958		301	114	88	57	42
1959(a)	I	325	124	95	60	46
	II	322	122	96	59	45
	III	339	131	98	62	48
	IV	339	134	93	62	50
1960	I	344	136	92	66	50
	II	356	142	90	71	53
	III	362	139	93	76	54
	IV	373	140	96	79	58
1961	I	380	143	99	83	55
	II	400	149	104	87	60

(a) From the beginning of 1959 the figures are given according to the Revised Standard Industrial Classification 1958.  
(b) Seasonally adjusted.

**Table 14. Changes in the volume of stocks**  
£ million, 1954 prices, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted

	Total stocks	Manufacturing and distribution						
		Total	Manufacturing			Distribution		
			Total	Materials and fuel (a)	Work in progress (a)	Finished goods (a)	Whole- sale	Retail
Value at end 1960 £ billion	9.1	6.8	5.1	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.9
1955	+ 72	..	+ 63	+26	+ 8	+29	..	+ 9
1956	+ 69	..	+ 55	+13	+25	+17	..	+ 4
1957	+ 60	+ 64	+ 43	+12	+19	+12	+11	+10
1958	+ 28	+ 20	+ 12	-21	+ 5	+28	+ 4	+ 4
1959	+ 43	+ 29	+ 14	+ 9	+ 6	- 1	+ 4	+11
1960	+140	+135	+115	+49	+30	+37	+11	+ 9
1957 I	+104	+105	+ 62	+36	+28	+43	+27	+16
II	+ 62	+ 67	+ 33	-30	+55	+28	+22	+12
III	+ 42	+ 50	+ 54	+38	+27	-32	- 7	+ 3
IV	+ 23	+ 35	+ 23	+ 3	-35	+11	+ 2	+10
1958 I	+ 26	+ 20	+ 23	-22	+18	+74	- 5	+ 2
II	- 22	- 25	- 3	-61	+17	+63	-18	- 4
III	+ 70	+ 61	+ 29	+14	+ 3	-15	+24	+ 8
IV	+ 35	+ 24	—	-13	-20	- 9	+15	+ 9
1959 I	- 20	- 33	- 41	- 3	- 3	+14	+15	- 7
II	+ 35	+ 8	- 25	- 1	+12	-15	—	+33
III	+ 47	+ 34	+ 35	+39	+12	-41	+ 2	- 3
IV	+107	+108	+ 87	- 1	+ 4	+39	—	+21
1960 I	+ 82	+ 81	+ 54	+29	+18	+56	- 1	+28
II	+169	+153	+110	+46	+57	+28	+11	+32
III	+131	+146	+146	+95	+21	+ 2	+21	-21
IV	+154	+161	+151	+25	+23	+61	+15	- 5
1961 I	+ 64	+ 71	+ 11	+18	+17	+25	+32	+28
II	+ 72	+ 62	+ 30	- 3	+39	+19	+ 8	+24

(a) Unadjusted.

**Table 15. Finance**

£ million, quarterly rates

	Hire purchase			Bank advances(a)				Marketable debt of the public sector(a)				Short term interest on treasury bills, per cent	
	New credits extended	Repayments	Change in debt	Total	Industry and transport	Finance	Personal and professional	Treasury bills		Gilt-edged stocks		London	New York
								Banking	Private and overseas	Banking	Private and overseas		
£ mn., at end-1960	935(b)	..	..	3,570	1,334	462	682	1,038	..	1,488	..	..	..
1954	..	..	..	+ 54	+ 23	+ 9	+ 5	..	..	..	..	1.794	0.953
1955	..	..	..	+ 6	+ 8	0	- 4	+ 20	..	- 104	..	3.753	1.753
1956	..	..	..	- 13	+ 12	- 1	- 12	+ 2	..	- 15	..	4.945	2.658
1957	..	..	..	0	0	- 2	0	+ 35	- 37	+ 17	- 24	4.814	3.267
1958	163	136	+ 27	+ 73	+ 28	+ 7	+ 17	- 58	+ 66	+ 9	+ 26	4.563	1.839
1959	233	160	+ 73	+ 195	+ 45	+ 41	+ 49	+ 7	+ 29	- 112	+ 36	3.375	3.405
1960	207	186	+ 22	+ 142	+ 65	+ 16	+ 25	- 51	+ 40	- 125	+ 162	4.887	2.928
1960 I	242	182	+ 60	+ 242	+ 78	+ 54	+ 57	- 281	+ 18	- 236	- 38	4.397	3.943
II	231	184	+ 47	+ 213	+ 80	+ 35	+ 43	+ 10	+ 18	- 150	+ 167	4.706	3.092
III	183	187	- 4	+ 59	+ 26	- 2	+ 11	+ 46	+ 45	- 84	+ 327	5.566	2.390
IV	173	190	- 17	+ 55	+ 74	- 22	- 9	+ 23	+ 79	- 28	+ 190	4.851	2.361
1961 I	201	202	- 1	+ 147	+ 112	+ 7	+ 9	- 229	- 280	- 96	- 34	4.348	2.377
II	235	212	+ 23	+ 169	+ 61	+ 35	+ 14	+ 146	+ 74	- 100	- 179	4.445	2.325
III	200	204	- 4	+ 31	+ 10	+ 20	-	+ 144	-	- 40	-	6.146	2.325
April	221	206	+ 15					+ 353		- 222(c)		4.455	2.327
May	248	218	+ 30					- 1		- 21(c)		4.386	2.288
June	235	211	+ 24					+ 87		- 67(c)		4.495	2.359
July	249	216	+ 33					+ 245		- 109(c)		5.121	2.268
August	185	194	- 9					- 141		- 7(c)		6.714	2.402
September	165	201	- 36					+ 329		- 3(c)		6.604	2.304

(a) Change in period. (b) All H.P. credits outstanding. (c) Excluding Northern Irish banks.



Table 16. Balance of payments : United Kingdom and sterling area

45  
£ million

£ million

	U.K. current transactions				U.K. long-term capital		Balancing item	U.K. short-term capital, etc.					Sterling-area balance with non-sterling world				
	Imports	Exports	Invisibles	Balance	Inter-Government etc.	Other		Overseas sterling holdings		Reserves (a)	Other short-term capital	U.K. current balance	Overseas sterling area				
								Countries					Non-territorial	Current balance	Net capital receipts		
								Sterling area	Other								
52	2,959	2,831	+355	+227	—	-180	+ 48	-103	-255	+ 1	+175	+ 87	-121	- 75	+257		
53	2,896	2,677	+398	+179	- 31	-210	+ 45	+233	+ 41	- 56	-240	+ 39	+ 27	+146	+151		
54	3,020	2,825	+399	+204	- 20	-220	+ 19	+107	+103	- 35	- 87	- 71	- 56	+ 22	+152		
55	3,432	3,076	+264	- 92	- 53	-130	+119	- 58	- 69	- 7	+229	+ 61	-287	+ 7	+136		
56	3,466	3,402	+256	+192	- 51	-190	+112	- 34	-120	+200(b)	- 42(b)	- 67	-154	+ 59	+158		
57	3,570	3,543	+256	+229	+ 67 (c)	-250	+161	-122	- 27	- 24	- 13(c)	- 21	-131	-184	+141		
58	3,357	3,392	+285	+320	- 49	-137	+ 66	- 89	+169	- 22	-284	+ 26	-142	-309	+373		
59	3,609	3,509	+190	+ 90	-353 (e)	-126	+ 10	+185	- 31	+ 82(d) (e)	+119(d) (e)	+ 24	-186	+ 87	+247		
60	4,110	3,712	+ 59	-339	-104	- 92	+364	-224	+604	-156	-177	+124	-670	-372	+357		
59 I	857	841	+ 36	+ 20	- 19	- 33	+ 89	+ 55	- 71	- 85(d)	- 25(d)	+ 69	..	..	..		
II	887	885	+ 77	+ 75	-178(e)	- 36	- 33	+ 75	- 33	+171(e)	- 12(e)	- 29	..	..	..		
III	886	832	+ 73	+ 19	- 20	- 43	+ 22	+ 28	+ 36	- 4	- 40	+ 2	..	..	..		
IV	979	951	+ 4	- 24	-136(f)	- 14	- 68	+ 27	+ 37	—	+196(f)	- 18	..	..	..		
60 I	1,022	966	+ 12	- 44	- 16	- 37	+123	- 34	+ 19	- 17	- 16	+ 22	} -239	- 70	+129		
II	1,029	942	+ 37	- 50	- 22	- 63	+ 60	+ 4	+118	- 27	- 40	+ 20		} -431	-302	+228	
III	1,005	859	+ 10	-136	- 15	- 36	+115	- 97	+226	- 57	- 77	+ 77			} -229	-180	+281
IV	1,054	945	—	-109	- 51	+ 44	+ 66	- 97	+241	- 55	- 44	+ 5					
61 I	1,050	982	—	- 68	- 23	+ 48	+ 72	- 39	-131	+ 4	+ 75	+ 62	} -229			-180	+281
II	1,021	981	+ 25	- 15	+ 12	- 83	+ 25	+163	-175	- 1	+ 89	- 15					
III	950	920								+540	-279						

- (a) A plus sign denotes a fall in the reserves and a minus sign a rise.  
 (b) UK acquired U.S. dollars to the value of £201 million from the International Monetary Fund (I.M.F.) in exchange for sterling.  
 (c) UK borrowed £89 million from Export/Import Bank.  
 (d) UK repurchased from I.M.F. with U.S. dollars, sterling to the value of £71 million.  
 (e) UK paid to I.M.F. a subscription of £232 million (£174 million in sterling and £58 million in gold).  
 (f) UK repaid £89 million to Export/Import Bank.

Table 17. U.K. imports and exports and changes in imported stocks

Quarterly averages

Quarterly averages.

	Imports				Exports (exc. re-exports)				Adjusted balance of visible trade (a) (b)	Terms of trade import/export	Stock changes of mainly imported commodities				
	Value c.i.f.		Volume		Value f.o.b.		Volume				Total	Total	Food and tobacco	Industrial materials	Fuel
	As recorded	Adjusted (a)	As recorded	Adjusted (a)	As recorded	Adjusted (a)	As recorded	Adjusted (a)							
	£mn.	1954 = 100	£mn.	1954 = 100	£mn.	1954 = 100	£mn.	1954 = 100			Current prices	1954 prices, £mn. c.i.f.			
1950	645	645	89	89	538	538	101	100	- 87	100	-30.3	-33.4	-14.1	-20.1	+ 0.8
1951	970	970	100	100	642	642	100	98	-297	113	+32.0	+19.7	+10.4	+ 2.0	+ 7.3
1952	864	864	92	92	642	642	94	92	-187	106	+20.8	+20.5	+ 2.1	+13.4	+ 5.0
1953	830	830	99	99	639	639	96	94	-165	100	+22.0	+16.9	+ 9.6	+ 3.8	+ 3.5
1954	838	838	100	100	662	672	100	100	-142	100	- 5.0	- 5.0	- 2.1	- 5.7	+ 2.8
1955	965	965	112	112	719	709	107	104	-227	101	+ 2.0	+ 2.0	- 4.5	+ 1.8	+ 4.7
1956	965	974	111	112	786	781	113	111	-157	99	-13.3	-12.1	- 0.6	-10.9	- 0.6
1957	1,011	1,003	115	114	824	822	116	114	-149	96	+25.2	+21.9	+ 5.9	+ 8.0	+ 8.0
1958	937	936	114	114	794	794	111	110	-108	90	- 1.3	- 1.0	- 0.3	- 1.5	+ 0.8
1959	996	997	122	123	833	833	116	114	-131	90	+ 2.9	+ 4.0	- 2.5	- 2.7	+ 9.3
1960	1,140	1,140	137	138	889	893	122	121	-212	88	+25.9	+26.8	+ 5.5	+15.9	+ 5.4
1959 I	941	965	117	120	792	783	111	108	-152	90	} - 7.2	+ 2.5	+13.6	-10.6	- 0.4
II	983	960	123	120	845	829	118	114	- 96	89		-19.1	-33.0	-10.0	+23.9
III	984	996	119	121	790	837	111	116	-130	90		+ 8.7	-18.1	+15.1	+11.6
IV	1,082	1,074	130	130	903	881	125	120	-159	91		+10.2	+23.4	+27.3	- 4.6
1960 I	1,125	1,107	136	134	925	915	127	124	-162	90	} + 1.8	- 2.6	+10.0	-10.9	- 1.7
II	1,141	1,125	140	137	904	885	124	120	-207	88		+11.5	- 9.9	+ 9.8	+11.6
III	1,119	1,155	135	138	818	870	113	119	-246	88		+48.2	-15.6	+50.5	+13.3
IV	1,173	1,170	141	140	909	901	125	122	-234	88		+50.5	+49.8	+37.6	+14.0
1961 I	1,156	1,155	143	143	938	911	128	122	-207	87	} +13.4	+32.2	+ 8.1	+11.6	+12.6
II	1,116	1,089	138	133	934	914	127	123	-136	88		+ 8.6	-10.5	+ 7.6	+11.5
III	1,044	1,071	128	130	874	927	119	125	- 99	85					
June	1,114	1,104	..	135	949	990(c)	..	132(c)	- 69(c)	88					
July	1,051	1,062	..	129	926	922	..	123	- 92	86					
August	1,076	1,083	..	132	916	972	..	130	- 67	85					
Sept.	1,029	1,080	..	132	781	890	..	121	-148	85					
Oct.	1,134	1,134	..	138	958	934	..	126	-164	85					

- (a) Adjusted for dock strikes and other statistical disturbances as well as for seasonal movements and for the different number of working days. Exports exclude sea-lease silver. (b) Exports and re-exports less imports. (c) Exports not adjusted for dock strike.

Table 18. Volume of U.K. imports, by commodity

Index numbers, 1954 = 100, seasonally adjusted

	Food and beverages	Tobacco	Basic materials					Fuels	Semi-manufactures and manufactures mainly for industrial use				Finished manufactures		
			Total	Textile materials	Wood	Pulp	Ores and scrap		Total	Iron and steel (a)	Non-ferrous metals (a)	Textile manufactures	Total	Machinery	Clothing
Value 1960 £mn	1,441	104	1,063	267	187	122	167	483	906	101	279	136	542	255	60
1950	92	97	97	110	77	72	88	65	86	139	78	121	74	80	100
1951	101	113	102	96	120	87	82	86	111	150	91	152	76	86	60
1952	91	71	90	88	83	73	90	83	97	352	103	71	107	142	40
1953	102	104	101	110	101	82	95	90	86	198	85	65	115	118	50
1954	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1955	107	111	106	98	114	118	112	121	126	363	109	107	122	124	147
1956	109	102	102	100	92	113	114	115	121	379	101	120	136	137	190
1957	114	103	106	101	101	112	126	114	122	215	110	129	152	145	217
1958	120	101	94	89	89	111	94	124	119	139	114	124	166	153	244
1959	119	97	100	103	98	120	91	143	135	136	121	149	201	178	360
1960	121	118	109	92	119	146	134	157	172	311	149	196	287	218	543
1959 III	115	87	100	105	97	118	98	141	135	134	121	157	215	180	364
IV	119	104	109	107	100	133	110	147	152	163	128	177	228	185	454
1960 I	118	124	108	95	109	144	126	158	163	227	146	181	271	206	512
II	120	110	106	92	123	147	130	150	175	370	154	195	313	223	582
III	120	108	112	95	118	144	144	151	179	400	153	201	281	220	529
IV	124	126	111	86	121	150	133	168	173	247	143	208	282	224	550
1961 I	122	114	114	96	131	160	135	180	173	208	147	215	295	256	661
II	118	113	103	92	112	148	117	156	159	154	141	212	287	265	594
III	122	107	94	72	102	124	109	155	158	125	129	202	290	267	627

(a) Unadjusted.

For explanations see page 53.

Table 19. Volume of U.K. exports, by commodity and area

Index numbers, 1954 = 100, seasonally adjusted

	By commodity											By area			
	Food, bever- ages, tobacco	Basic materi- als	Fuels	Manufactures								Overseas sterling area	North America	Western Europe	Other countri
				Total	Engineering products				Textiles	Metals and metal goods	Other manu- factures				
					Total	Mach- inery, etc.	Road vehicles	Other trans- port equip- ment							
<i>Value 1960 £mn</i>	197	126	133	3,001	1,572	994	444	135	261	472	696	1,428	543	1,030	554
1950	93	102	63	104	97	96	107	79	123	110	101	93	104	93	124
1951	95	76	50	105	103	103	99	110	126	92	105	101	99	89	108
1952	91	79	75	96	101	105	94	96	94	92	90	91	95	88	108
1953	93	93	93	96	96	99	79	119	103	101	89	93	111	95	97
1954	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1955	106	115	90	108	108	110	106	103	96	114	113	106	113	106	110
1956	115	119	92	115	118	117	104	158	91	119	120	104	136	114	126
1957	124	122	79	118	122	120	115	145	91	124	123	105	143	114	139
1958	123	122	83	113	121	115	120	152	79	115	120	101	152	106	128
1959	121	145	80	118	122	118	133	122	79	122	131	96	187	116	132
1960	125	132	94	125	129	129	145	97	80	124	145	101	176	129	145
1959 III	130	149	74	120	121	116	132	110	80	132	134	96	196	119	130
IV	130	143	88	124	127	124	149	93	84	135	137	101	192	123	136
1960 I	131	136	101	128	136	130	160	107	83	130	139	100	207	128	152
II	118	137	87	124	130	126	152	99	80	125	142	102	176	127	143
III	124	130	87	123	126	129	135	92	79	121	148	104	155	127	143
IV	128	127	101	124	126	133	129	88	78	121	150	100	165	133	142
1961 I	130	144	87	130	136	148	131	79	77	127	157	106	153	138	155
II	121	142	88	127	134	140	120	136	72	128	150	98	161	144	147
III	142	152	84	128	137	141	123	141	72	122	152	98	162	150	152
August	149	155	84	135	151	139	123	285	69	128	150	108	175	149	151
Sept.	146	153	86	122	128	142	124	50	71	110	153	92	155	149	149
October	143	143	98	129	135	143	131	100	71	126	157	94	163	163	151



Table 20. World industrial production

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Index numbers, 1953 = 100, seasonally adjusted

	World (a) (b)	USA	Canada	EEC	West Ger- many	France	Italy	Belgium	Nether- lands	EFTA (c)	UK	Sweden	Latin America (a)	Japan	USSR
Weight(d)	1,000	516	34	167	68	45	27	14	11	123	92	13	40	21	—
1950	84	84	83	81	72	89	78	93	88	94	94	95	90	55	69
1951	91	90	90	92	85	99	89	106	91	98	98	100	97	77	80
1952	93	93	94	94	91	98	91	101	91	95	94	98	98	83	90
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	101	93	100	110	112	109	109	106	110	108	108	104	107	108	114
1955	112	104	110	122	129	117	119	116	118	115	114	111	117	116	128
1956	117	109	120	132	139	128	128	123	124	116	114	115	127	144	141
1957	121	110	120	140	147	139	138	123	127	119	116	119	137	167	156
1958	118	102	119	144	152	145	143	115	127	118	114	122	145	168	172
1959	130	116	128	153	162	152	158	119	139	126	122	127	147	208	193
1960	139	119	130	171	180	174	182	126	157	134	130	135		261	212
1959 I	125	112	125	149	156	151	152	114*	133	119	116	125	142	187	
1959 II	132	120	129	153	159	157	153	118	138	122	119	125	151	201	
1959 III	127	115*	128	156	163	160	157	120	140	126	122	127	147	213	
1959 IV	136	115	131	165	171	169	170	126	144	131	127	132	149	228	
1960 I	138	121	133	168	176	168	177	125	153	133	129	133	150	246	
1960 II	140	120	129	171	179	171	181	127	160	134	131	133	157	254	
1960 III	136	119	128	173	179	177	185	127	155	135	131	137	159	264	
1960 IV	142	115	129	177	184	181	186	124*	160	135	130	139		279	
1961 I	139	113	128	181	194	179	193	122*	162	136	130	142		294	
1961 II		119	132	181	191	182	195	136	160	138	132	140		308	230
1961 ne		121	134	184	196	183	196	138	158	138	133	140		317	
1961 ly		123	134	180	184	184	197	134	155	139	134	140		279	
1961 ugust		124	136	181	187	184			149	140	133	143		280	
1961 eptember		123												285	
1961 October		124													

(a) Not seasonally adjusted. (b) Excludes the Sino-Soviet Bloc (see page 53) (c) Excludes Switzerland. (d) In world total.  
 \* Denotes period affected by major strike.

Table 21. The United States(a)

Quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted (b)

	Gross national product	Consumers' expenditure		Public spending on goods and services		Gross private fixed investment		Value of physical changes in stocks	Net foreign investment	Durable goods		Building and contracting orders	Unemployment (c)	Employment (b)	Consumer prices (b)
		Durable goods	Other goods and services	Federal	Other	Dwellings	Other			Manu- fac- turers' sales	Manu- fac- turers' new orders				
\$ billion, at constant 1954 prices										\$ billion at current prices		per cent	millions	1954 = 100	
1950	79.5	8.25	46.2	5.4	5.88	3.88	8.30	1.80	0.05	26.41	30.95	4.6	5.0	59.96	89.5
1951	85.5	7.30	47.4	9.8	6.03	3.23	8.80	2.43	0.55	31.13	38.03	5.0	3.0	61.01	96.7
1952	88.4	7.13	49.0	13.3	6.13	3.20	8.75	0.65	0.05	32.81	35.06	5.3	2.7	61.04	98.9
1953	92.3	8.28	50.5	14.7	6.38	3.40	9.13	0.13	-0.23	37.13	33.10	5.6	2.5	61.95	99.7
1954	90.8	8.10	51.4	11.9	6.93	3.85	8.78	-0.40	0.25	33.71	30.47	6.3	5.0	60.89	100.0
1955	98.2	9.90	54.1	10.9	7.43	4.55	9.55	1.53	0.23	39.24	41.56	7.6	4.0	62.94	99.7
1956	100.2	9.50	56.6	10.4	7.65	4.05	10.28	1.13	0.63	41.42	43.33	7.9	3.8	64.71	101.2
1957	102.2	9.63	58.2	10.8	8.05	3.83	10.28	0.40	0.95	42.48	39.26	8.0	4.3	65.01	104.7
1958	100.3	8.90	59.5	11.1	8.70	4.05	8.58	-0.55	0.05	37.21	36.43	8.8	6.8	63.97	107.6
1959	107.0	10.20	62.2	10.9	9.15	4.85	9.08	1.30	-0.60	43.57	44.81	9.1	5.5	65.58	108.6
1960	109.8	10.32	63.9	10.4	9.70	4.51	9.86	0.80	0.39	44.08	42.62	9.1	5.6	66.68	110.2
1960 I	110.1	10.45	63.3	10.5	9.45	4.58	9.53	2.45	-0.03	46.29	43.63	8.4	5.1	64.27	109.4
1960 II	110.6	10.48	64.1	10.5	9.65	4.55	9.95	1.20	0.18	44.94	43.49	8.8	5.1	67.32	109.9
1960 III	109.5	10.05	64.2	10.3	9.80	4.50	10.00	0.15	0.55	43.73	42.87	9.3	5.7	68.24	110.2
1960 IV	109.3	10.30	64.1	10.4	9.90	4.40	9.95	-0.60	0.85	41.38	40.48	10.1	6.5	66.90	110.9
1961 I	108.3	9.40	64.9	10.9	10.10	4.13	9.08	-0.80	0.83	39.85	40.06	9.0	6.8	64.90	111.1
1961 II	111.4	9.95	65.5	11.2	10.00	4.40	9.23	0.73	0.48	43.44	44.03	9.3	6.8	67.06	111.1
1961 III	113.2									44.82	46.42		6.9	68.00	111.6
July										44.37	45.09	9.7	6.9	68.50	111.6
August										45.15	46.95	10.3	6.9	68.50	111.5
September										44.94	47.22		6.8	67.00	111.8
October													6.8	67.80	

(a) The U.S. index of industrial production is shown in table 20. (b) Employment and consumer prices are not seasonally adjusted. (c) Per cent of civilian labour force.

Table 22. Industrial countries : imports by volume and import and export prices

Index numbers, 1953 = 100

	Volume of imports						Import prices				Export prices				
	U.S.A.	U.K.	OECE, incl. U.K.		West Germany	France	U.S.A.	U.K.	West Germany	France	U.S.A.	U.K.	West Germany	France	Japan
			From outside	Intra-trade											
1950	92	90	92	85	72	90	88	84	98	87	88	84	78	82	82
1951	91	101	100	92	75	101	111	112	123	114	101	99	98	96	122
1952	96	93	96	90	90	100	105	110	113	111	100	104	103	103	108
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	93	101	107	113	123	109	103	99	98	99	99	99	98	94	97
1955	103	113	121	129	152	123	102	102	100	98	100	101	98	95	93
1956	112	112	130	137	171	143	104	104	102	99	103	105	101	100	96
1957	115	116	138	146	192	151	105	106	103	104	107	110	103	102	97
1958	119	116	139	146	205	150	100	98	95	95	106	109	103	98	91
1959	142	124	147	168	247	147	99	97	91	88	107	108	100	90	91
1960	137	140	164	198	294	176	100	98	91	91	108	110	101	94	94
1958 III	115	115	136	143	208	134	100	97	93	96	105	109	102	98	90
1958 IV	130	122	146	156	227	143	99	98	93	94	106	108	101	96	89
1959 I	134	118	138	148	209	140	98	97	92	87	107	108	101	87	89
1959 II	144	125	147	163	243	151	98	96	90	88	107	108	101	90	90
1959 III	143	121	142	164	252	132	98	97	90	88	107	107	100	90	91
1959 IV	146	132	159	193	284	166	99	99	90	89	107	109	100	92	93
1960 I	142	138	173	190	277	184	100	99	91	90	108	110	100	95	94
1960 II	141	142	171	194	290	179	100	98	92	90	107	110	101	96	94
1960 III	132	136	168	190	285	159	100	97	91	94	108	110	101	94	94
1960 IV	131	142	180	218	324	180	99	98	90	92	108	110	102	93	95
1961 I	128	145	183	211	289	189	99	96	91	90	109	111	105	93	94
1961 II	130	140	183	219	316	200	98	97	92	90	111	111	107	94	94
1961 III		130			313	172		95	91	88		111	108	94	94

Table 23. Industrial countries' exports of manufactures

	Volume							Value, total	Shares					
	Total	U.S.A. (a)	U.K.	West Germany	France	Japan	Others (b)		U.S.A. (a)	U.K.	West Germany	France	Japan	Others (b)
	Index numbers, 1953 = 100								\$ bn., quarterly averages	Per cent of total value				
1950	86	86	110	42	98	81	84	5.0	27.3	25.5	7.3	9.9	3.4	26.6
1951	100	103	109	72	118	89	100	7.0	26.6	21.9	10.0	10.0	4.3	27.2
1952	98	102	100	89	95	94	98	6.9	26.2	21.5	12.0	9.2	3.8	27.3
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	6.9	25.9	21.2	13.3	9.0	3.8	26.8
1954	111	106	104	124	110	140	108	7.4	25.2	20.3	14.8	9.0	4.7	26.0
1955	125	115	113	149	123	186	123	8.5	24.5	19.6	15.4	9.3	5.1	26.1
1956	136	128	120	174	114	222	135	9.6	25.3	19.0	16.4	7.8	5.7	25.8
1957	147	135	123	202	128	250	143	10.7	25.4	18.0	17.5	8.0	6.0	25.1
1958	147	122	118	213	139	255	147	10.5	23.3	17.8	18.6	8.6	6.0	25.7
1959	159	118	122	234	170	303	165	11.3	21.2	17.3	19.1	9.2	6.7	26.5
1960	179	135	129	267	195	345	189	13.1	21.6	16.1	19.4	9.7	6.9	26.4
1958 III	141	113	116	214	125	239	145	10.1	22.3	18.1	19.6	8.1	5.9	26.0
1958 IV	155	123	120	230	165	279	157	11.1	22.5	17.0	19.1	9.5	6.1	25.8
1959 I	144	115	116	205	149	263	143	10.2	23.1	18.4	18.3	8.7	6.2	25.3
1959 II	159	123	125	230	174	290	161	11.4	21.9	17.8	18.6	9.5	6.4	25.8
1959 III	156	115	117	232	159	305	166	11.1	21.1	16.9	19.5	8.8	6.9	26.8
1959 IV	175	117	130	269	198	352	188	12.7	19.3	16.6	19.9	9.8	7.1	27.4
1960 I	175	127	134	254	209	294	184	12.8	20.8	17.1	18.9	10.6	6.1	26.5
1960 II	179	145	133	257	193	328	183	13.2	22.9	16.5	18.5	9.6	6.5	26.0
1960 III	173	133	120	260	174	354	184	12.5	22.2	15.5	19.4	8.9	7.5	26.5
1960 IV	190	136	129	297	203	404	203	13.9	20.8	15.2	20.5	9.6	7.4	26.6
1961 I	183	134	137	268	200	340	195	13.4	21.3	16.7	19.5	9.7	6.3	26.4
1961 II	189	137	136	289	202	360	202	13.8	21.0	16.2	20.5	9.6	6.5	26.2
1961 III			125	280	180	388		13.5	20.0	15.3	20.6	9.5	7.3	27.4

(a) Excluding special category.

(b) Belgium-Luxembourg, Canada, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland.



Table 24. Merchandise trade of primary producing countries

\$ billion, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted

	Total			Overseas sterling area (excluding oil producers)			Latin America excluding Venezuela			Oil producing countries					
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports (a)	Balance	Exports (a)	Imports	Balance	Sterling			Non-Sterling		
										Exports	Imports (a)	Balance	Exports (a)	Imports	Balance
0	5.57	5.30	+ 0.27	2.24	2.23	+ 0.01	1.41	1.24	+ 0.17	0.19	0.14	+ 0.05	0.72	0.46	+ 0.26
1	7.06	7.36	- 0.30	2.99	3.20	- 0.21	1.61	1.77	- 0.16	0.26	0.16	+ 0.10	0.83	0.55	+ 0.28
2	6.18	7.28	- 1.10	2.51	2.97	- 0.46	1.40	1.71	- 0.31	0.29	0.17	+ 0.12	0.77	0.59	+ 0.18
3	6.30	6.42	- 0.12	2.41	2.51	- 0.10	1.54	1.41	+ 0.14	0.31	0.19	+ 0.12	0.81	0.59	+ 0.22
4	6.50	6.81	- 0.31	2.41	2.67	- 0.26	1.55	1.60	- 0.05	0.34	0.21	+ 0.13	0.94	0.65	+ 0.29
5	6.94	7.39	- 0.45	2.61	3.01	- 0.40	1.53	1.62	- 0.09	0.39	0.22	+ 0.16	1.07	0.72	+ 0.35
6	7.32	7.83	- 0.51	2.73	3.18	- 0.45	1.63	1.67	- 0.04	0.40	0.22	+ 0.18	1.16	0.81	+ 0.35
7	7.60	8.78	- 1.18	2.85	3.51	- 0.65	1.57	1.87	- 0.30	0.44	0.24	+ 0.20	1.25	1.02	+ 0.23
8	7.21	8.28	- 1.08	2.54	3.31	- 0.77	1.47	1.73	- 0.26	0.50	0.25	+ 0.24	1.31	0.96	+ 0.35
9	7.59	8.09	- 0.50	2.88	3.39	- 0.52	1.49	1.59	- 0.10	0.49	0.26	+ 0.23	1.30	0.93	+ 0.37
0	7.97	8.95	- 0.99	3.05	3.93	- 0.88	1.54	1.78	- 0.24	0.51	0.27	+ 0.24	1.36	0.84	+ 0.51
8 I	7.30	8.55	- 1.25	2.61	3.43	- 0.82	1.46	1.81	- 0.35	0.49	0.25	+ 0.24	1.29	0.97	+ 0.32
II	6.99	8.27	- 1.28	2.44	3.29	- 0.85	1.46	1.76	- 0.29	0.50	0.25	+ 0.24	1.24	0.96	+ 0.27
III	7.14	8.03	- 0.89	2.57	3.16	- 0.60	1.42	1.71	- 0.29	0.48	0.25	+ 0.23	1.31	0.95	+ 0.37
IV	7.40	8.29	- 0.89	2.56	3.37	- 0.81	1.53	1.66	- 0.13	0.52	0.26	+ 0.27	1.39	0.95	+ 0.44
9 I	7.26	7.65	- 0.39	2.58	3.16	- 0.59	1.46	1.47	- 0.01	0.49	0.26	+ 0.23	1.39	0.94	+ 0.45
II	7.55	8.11	- 0.55	2.83	3.40	- 0.57	1.53	1.59	- 0.06	0.48	0.26	+ 0.22	1.22	0.93	+ 0.29
III	7.71	8.16	- 0.45	2.98	3.36	- 0.38	1.57	1.68	- 0.11	0.47	0.26	+ 0.21	1.25	0.92	+ 0.33
IV	7.85	8.46	- 0.61	3.12	3.66	- 0.54	1.39	1.61	- 0.22	0.51	0.27	+ 0.24	1.36	0.93	+ 0.43
0 I	8.04	8.75	- 0.71	3.12	3.75	- 0.63	1.52	1.73	- 0.22	0.50	0.25	+ 0.25	1.36	0.88	+ 0.47
II	8.22	9.06	- 0.85	3.11	3.98	- 0.87	1.63	1.77	- 0.14	0.52	0.27	+ 0.25	1.36	0.87	+ 0.49
III	7.88	8.95	- 1.07	3.07	3.99	- 0.92	1.53	1.77	- 0.24	0.51	0.25	+ 0.25	1.34	0.83	+ 0.51
IV	7.74	9.06	- 1.31	2.89	3.98	- 1.09	1.47	1.84	- 0.36	0.53	0.30	+ 0.23	1.37	0.79	+ 0.58
1 I	7.89	9.17	- 1.28	2.98	3.95	- 0.97	1.50	1.86	- 0.37	0.53	0.29	+ 0.24			
II				3.21	3.95	- 0.74	1.64	1.81	- 0.17						
				3.30	3.67	- 0.36									

(a) Unadjusted ; no seasonal pattern.

Table 25. The sterling area countries : Australia and New Zealand

	Australia								New Zealand						
	Factory production(a)	Civil employ- ment	Bank advances (b) (c)	Personal con- sump- tion (a) (d)	Private fixed invest- ment (a) (d)	Merchandise trade, \$ mn. (b) (d)			Reserves (e)	Bank advances (b) (f)	Retail sales (b) (d)	Merchandise trade, \$ mn. (b) (d)			Reserves (e)
						Exports	Imports	Balance				Exports	Imports	Balance	
	1953/4 = 100	'000	£A mn.	£A mn.	£A mn.										
954	100	2,712	719	702	185	414	467	- 53	1,133	157	110	171	172	- 1	238
955	109	2,801	807	777	217	437	540	- 103	835	183	114	181	200	- 19	178
956	116	2,852	783	828	234	472	491	- 19	953	171	115	194	188	+ 6	200
957	121	2,868	755	874	237	551	486	+ 65	1,321	165	121	193	208	- 15	152
958	128	2,896	806	933	259	415	510	- 95	1,120	175	122	150	199	- 49	187
959	136	2,948	795	967	268	500	531	- 31	1,226	170	120	205	162	+ 43	217
960	148	3,049	879	1,071	315	491	679	- 188	843	178	133	211	196	+ 15	177
961	149			1,130	335										
959 I	..	2,926	803	933	255	454	494	- 40	1,128	166	114	188	150	+ 38	217
II	..	2,941	785	982	283	480	516	- 36	1,157	166	120	205	160	+ 45	249
III	..	2,948	791	1,015	292	528	520	+ 18	1,152	169	121	199	160	+ 39	271
IV	..	2,977	803	1,124	317	540	594	- 54	1,226	162	124	229	178	+ 51	217
960 I	138	3,018	824	1,043	304	525	625	- 100	1,226	171	132	235	189	+ 46	235
II		3,040	856	1,102	347	480	637	- 157	1,147	174	131	208	192	+ 16	298
III		3,056	907	1,104	359	509	707	- 198	950	182	135	218	199	+ 19	277
IV		3,082	927	1,195	364	449	746	- 297	843	187	135	185	207	- 22	177
961 I	145	3,079	912	1,090	298	525	733	- 208	869	219	142	177	247	- 70	161
II	135	3,039	868	1,129	318	594	599	- 5	1,234	218	139	201			162
III				1,333	302	651	529	+ 122	1,284	229					113
May	134	3,040	860			575	575		1,190	220		246			151
June	133	3,022	861			650	570	+ 80	1,234	218		172			162
July						638	534	+ 104	1,287	219					145
August						668	514	+ 154	1,279	220					114
September						646	539	+ 107	1,284	229					113
October															

For footnotes see page 50.

Table 25 (contd.). The sterling area countries : India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Malaya and Ghana

	India						Pakistan		Burma	Ceylon		Malaya		Ghana	
	Indus- trial produc- tion(b)	Bank advances (b) (e)	Merchandise trade, \$mn.(d)			Reserves (e)	Exports (b) (d)	Reserves (e)	Reserves (e)	Exports (b) (d)	Reserves (e)	Exports (b) (d)	Reserves (e)	Exports (b) (d)	Reserves (e)
	1951 = 100	bn. rupees	Exports (b)	Imports	Balance	\$mn.	\$mn.	\$mn.	\$mn.	\$mn.	\$mn.	\$mn.	\$mn.	\$mn.	\$mn.
1954	113	4.90	295	324	- 29	1,782	90	257	124	95	168	133	428	73	51
1955	122	5.43	319	353	- 34	1,791	100	294	92	102	205	194	472	61	53
1956	133	6.54	325	431	-106	1,360	85	313	121	91	221	185	513	56	48
1957	137	7.48	345	561	-216	872	90	257	93	88	183	178	494	57	43
1958	140	7.79	305	461	-156	644	76	210	119	90	172	154	501	66	44
1959	152	8.53	326	494	-168	695	80	298	141	92	132	202	649	72	42
1960	171	10.56	333	531	-198	566	98	313	125	96	89	239	776	73	45
1959 I	147	8.07	293	483	-190	695	56	235	122	81	172	176	532	63	431
II	145	8.25	312	551	-239	652	78	266	142	99	161	188	564	70	449
III	154	8.29	337	453	-116	627	91	281	147	91	149	210	602	90	445
IV	160	8.53	362	488	-126	695	96	298	141	97	132	234	649	64	423
1960 I	167	8.86	333	494	-161	661	75	318	131	102	131	246	690	66	408
II	166	9.36	344	611	-267	578	123	299	160	102	117	248	742	85	411
III	168	10.34	312	548	-236	540	98	288	143	92	97	238	765	82	400
IV	180	10.58	344	472	-128	566	97	313	125	89	89	223	776	81	454
1961 I	183	10.37	358	556	-198	533	87	336	101	89	91	199	796	62	384
II			378	604	-226	486	93	292	105	98	100	200	813	81	
III						520		263							
May		10.34	393			533	89	321	101	120	105	194	802	60	
June			343			486	91	292	105	96	100	219	813	89	
July			317			453		280	112	102	91		821	79	
August			368			549		267	115	95	90		813		
September						520		263							
October						536									

Table 25 (contd.). The sterling area countries : Irish Republic, Nigeria, Rhodesia and South Africa

	Irish Republic					Nigeria	Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland			Union of South Africa					
	Indus- trial produc- tion(b)	Unem- ploy- ment (b)	Bank advances (e)	Exports (b) (d)	Reserves (e)	Exports (b) (d)	Indus- trial produc- tion	Exports (b) (d)	Reserves (e)	Employ- ment (b)	Bank advances (e)	Merchandise trade, \$mn. (b) (d)			Reserv (e)
	1953 = 100	'000	£mn.	\$mn.	\$mn.	\$mn.	1959 = 100	\$mn.	\$mn.	'000	mn. Rands	Exports	Imports	Balance	\$mn.
1954	103	62	167	81	364	105	..	102	150	..	480	256	359	-103	416
1955	108	56	192	78	331	93	70	121	178	..	548	265	370	-105	366
1956	105	62	190	76	282	94	79	127	181	..	559	296	381	- 85	372
1957	104	70	195	92	296	89	87	109	213	1,639	649	324	423	- 99	288
1958	106	65	203	92	300	95	86	95	207	1,646	614	281	428	-147	317
1959	114	60	233	92	317	114	100	131	221	1,656	632	307	376	- 69	431
1960	122	52	256	107	316	115	108	144	195	1,664	755	314	428	-114	244
1959 I	108	62	214	87	316	118	96	113	209	1,654	622	278	353	- 75	330
II	115	60	222	90	288	116	103	135	221	1,653	634	308	374	- 66	338
III	118	61	231	90	299	118	101	133	207	1,655	602	320	366	- 46	382
IV	117	58	233	98	317	106	100	143	221	1,662	632	323	412	- 89	431
1960 I	120	56	240	103	323	106	107	152	216	1,661	681	319	406	- 87	411
II	122	52	247	98	285	134	109	139	203	1,661	717	325	433	-108	311
III	123	52	252	112	301	118	109	145	200	1,669	741	316	442	-126	273
IV	123	50	256	115	316	104	106	139	195	1,666	755	297	432	-135	244
1961 I	130	47	261	122	338	105	112	133	206	1,687	757	325	420	- 95	260
II	133			126	313	122	111	148	212		730	336	393	- 57	217
III	134				320							327	353	- 26	279
June				138	313		118	145	212		730	365	386	- 21	217
July				139	296		116				751	285	332	- 47	228
August				127	301							361	382	- 21	248
September					320							334	346	- 12	279
October															314

(a) Annual figures are for 12 months ending in June of specified years.

(b) Seasonally adjusted.

(c) Average in period.

(d) Quarterly rates.

(e) At end of period.

(f) The annual figures are the averages of 52 weeks, whereas the quarterly and monthly figures represent the bank advances at the last Wednesday of the period.

For explanation see page 55



Table 26. Merchandise trade of industrial countries

\* billion, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted

	Total			USA			Canada			EFTA			UK		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance
48	8.02	8.61	- 0.59	3.13	1.77	+ 1.36	0.76	0.66	+ 0.11	2.47	3.25	- 0.78	1.66	2.09	- 0.43
49	8.34	8.56	- 0.22	2.98	1.65	+ 1.33	0.68	0.62	+ 0.05	2.55	3.23	- 0.68	1.71	2.11	- 0.40
50	8.25	9.12	- 0.86	2.53	2.19	+ 0.35	0.73	0.73	—	2.47	2.95	- 0.48	1.58	1.82	- 0.24
51	11.63	12.52	- 0.89	3.72	2.70	+ 1.02	0.94	0.97	- 0.03	3.15	4.24	- 1.09	1.90	2.73	- 0.83
52	11.80	12.21	- 0.41	3.76	2.68	+ 1.07	1.11	1.03	+ 0.08	3.11	3.88	- 0.77	1.91	2.44	- 0.52
53	11.95	12.20	- 0.26	3.90	2.69	+ 1.21	1.06	1.11	- 0.05	3.09	3.73	- 0.64	1.88	2.34	- 0.46
54	12.38	12.59	- 0.21	3.74	2.56	+ 1.18	1.01	1.05	- 0.04	3.24	3.93	- 0.68	1.94	2.36	- 0.42
55	13.57	14.25	- 0.68	3.85	2.83	+ 1.01	1.10	1.19	- 0.09	3.54	4.48	- 0.94	2.12	2.72	- 0.60
56	15.54	16.03	- 0.50	4.71	3.12	+ 1.58	1.24	1.45	- 0.22	3.92	4.70	- 0.77	2.32	2.72	- 0.40
57	16.94	17.34	- 0.40	5.16	3.23	+ 1.93	1.29	1.47	- 0.18	4.15	5.02	- 0.86	2.42	2.85	- 0.43
58	16.15	16.07	+ 0.09	4.42	3.18	+ 1.24	1.27	1.34	- 0.07	4.06	4.71	- 0.66	2.35	2.65	- 0.30
59	17.14	17.57	- 0.43	4.34	3.75	+ 0.60	1.36	1.47	- 0.11	4.25	5.00	- 0.75	2.42	2.79	- 0.37
60	19.54	19.75	- 0.21	5.08	3.66	+ 1.41	1.39	1.42	- 0.03	4.63	5.77	- 1.14	2.57	3.19	- 0.61
58 I	16.22	16.14	+ 0.08	4.50	3.12	+ 1.38	1.24	1.33	- 0.08	4.05	4.67	- 0.62	2.35	2.59	- 0.24
58 II	15.75	15.74	+ 0.01	4.34	3.15	+ 1.19	1.20	1.33	- 0.13	3.90	4.51	- 0.61	2.20	2.49	- 0.28
58 III	16.06	16.06	—	4.29	3.18	+ 1.11	1.26	1.29	- 0.04	4.09	4.80	- 0.70	2.40	2.71	- 0.31
58 IV	16.56	16.53	+ 0.04	4.62	3.40	+ 1.21	1.30	1.42	- 0.12	4.09	4.81	- 0.73	2.33	2.71	- 0.38
59 I	16.07	16.50	- 0.43	4.20	3.50	+ 0.70	1.23	1.42	- 0.19	4.06	4.72	- 0.65	2.27	2.67	- 0.40
59 II	16.74	17.27	- 0.53	4.17	3.79	+ 0.38	1.37	1.49	- 0.13	4.19	4.82	- 0.63	2.41	2.68	- 0.26
59 III	17.39	17.77	- 0.38	4.42	3.83	+ 0.59	1.36	1.48	- 0.13	4.26	5.02	- 0.76	2.44	2.79	- 0.35
59 IV	18.23	18.62	- 0.40	4.53	3.83	+ 0.69	1.48	1.51	- 0.02	4.49	5.38	- 0.89	2.56	3.02	- 0.45
60 I	19.57	19.73	- 0.15	4.98	3.82	+ 1.16	1.48	1.49	—	4.68	5.60	- 0.92	2.65	3.10	- 0.45
60 II	19.25	19.53	- 0.28	5.05	3.82	+ 1.23	1.30	1.41	- 0.11	4.59	5.66	- 1.06	2.57	3.15	- 0.58
60 III	19.44	19.80	- 0.36	5.07	3.64	+ 1.42	1.41	1.34	+ 0.07	4.58	5.81	- 1.23	2.55	3.23	- 0.68
60 IV	20.11	19.91	+ 0.20	5.15	3.38	+ 1.78	1.42	1.45	- 0.03	4.72	5.99	- 1.27	2.58	3.28	- 0.70
61 I	20.42	20.21	+ 0.21	5.29	3.36	+ 1.93	1.40	1.41	- 0.01	4.87	5.98	- 1.11	2.69	3.24	- 0.55
61 II	20.31	20.35	- 0.04	4.86	3.44	+ 1.42	1.42	1.34	+ 0.08	4.82	5.81	- 0.99	2.69	3.05	- 0.36
61 III				5.14	3.76	+ 1.38				4.94	5.84	- 0.90	2.73	3.01	- 0.28

	EEC			West Germany			France			Italy			Japan		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance
948	1.60	2.59	- 0.99	0.16	0.39	- 0.23	0.50	0.86	- 0.36	0.27	0.38	- 0.11	0.06	0.17	- 0.11
949	2.00	2.66	- 0.66	0.28	0.56	- 0.28	0.68	0.82	- 0.14	0.28	0.37	- 0.10	0.13	0.23	- 0.10
950	2.32	2.79	- 0.48	0.49	0.67	- 0.18	0.77	0.77	—	0.30	0.37	- 0.07	0.20	0.24	- 0.04
951	3.48	3.83	- 0.35	0.87	0.88	- 0.01	1.06	1.15	- 0.10	0.41	0.54	- 0.13	0.34	0.51	- 0.18
952	3.50	3.84	- 0.34	1.01	0.96	+ 0.05	1.01	1.14	- 0.13	0.35	0.58	- 0.23	0.32	0.51	- 0.19
953	3.58	3.78	- 0.20	1.11	0.95	+ 0.16	1.00	1.04	- 0.04	0.37	0.60	- 0.23	0.32	0.60	- 0.28
954	3.97	4.18	- 0.20	1.31	1.15	+ 0.16	1.08	1.09	- 0.01	0.41	0.60	- 0.19	0.41	0.60	- 0.19
955	4.57	4.82	- 0.25	1.54	1.46	+ 0.08	1.21	1.18	+ 0.03	0.46	0.68	- 0.21	0.50	0.62	- 0.11
956	5.05	5.62	- 0.57	1.84	1.66	+ 0.17	1.16	1.41	- 0.26	0.54	0.79	- 0.25	0.62	0.81	- 0.18
957	5.62	6.21	- 0.59	2.14	1.88	+ 0.26	1.27	1.54	- 0.27	0.64	0.91	- 0.27	0.71	1.07	- 0.36
958	5.68	5.74	- 0.05	2.20	1.85	+ 0.35	1.28	1.40	- 0.12	0.63	0.79	- 0.16	0.72	0.76	- 0.04
959	6.31	6.05	+ 0.26	2.45	2.09	+ 0.36	1.40	1.27	+ 0.13	0.73	0.84	- 0.11	0.86	0.90	- 0.04
960	7.43	7.40	+ 0.03	2.86	2.54	+ 0.32	1.72	1.57	+ 0.14	0.92	1.19	- 0.27	1.01	1.12	- 0.11
958 I	5.68	5.89	- 0.21	2.18	1.91	+ 0.28	1.29	1.49	- 0.20	0.63	0.82	- 0.19	0.74	0.80	- 0.06
958 II	5.60	5.71	- 0.11	2.19	1.80	+ 0.39	1.23	1.43	- 0.20	0.66	0.80	- 0.14	0.70	0.71	- 0.01
958 III	5.72	5.68	+ 0.04	2.24	1.84	+ 0.40	1.27	1.37	- 0.10	0.63	0.80	- 0.16	0.70	0.77	- 0.07
958 IV	5.82	5.77	+ 0.05	2.24	1.90	+ 0.34	1.35	1.35	—	0.63	0.78	- 0.15	0.74	0.75	- 0.01
959 I	5.81	5.71	+ 0.11	2.32	1.93	+ 0.39	1.22	1.21	+ 0.02	0.66	0.79	- 0.13	0.76	0.79	- 0.03
959 II	6.17	5.90	+ 0.27	2.39	2.07	+ 0.32	1.42	1.22	+ 0.20	0.66	0.82	- 0.15	0.84	0.87	- 0.03
959 III	6.45	6.09	+ 0.37	2.47	2.14	+ 0.33	1.47	1.24	+ 0.23	0.77	0.87	- 0.09	0.90	0.94	- 0.05
959 IV	6.76	6.49	+ 0.27	2.62	2.22	+ 0.40	1.52	1.45	+ 0.07	0.79	0.88	- 0.08	0.96	1.00	- 0.04
960 I	7.50	7.29	+ 0.21	2.86	2.44	+ 0.41	1.83	1.58	+ 0.24	0.88	1.18	- 0.29	0.92	1.13	- 0.20
960 II	7.32	7.24	+ 0.08	2.78	2.59	+ 0.19	1.65	1.45	+ 0.20	0.94	1.14	- 0.20	0.99	1.02	- 0.03
960 III	7.32	7.46	- 0.14	2.76	2.48	+ 0.27	1.72	1.60	+ 0.11	0.92	1.24	- 0.31	1.06	1.18	- 0.12
960 IV	7.74	7.58	+ 0.16	2.98	2.61	+ 0.37	1.67	1.63	+ 0.04	0.92	1.21	- 0.29	1.08	1.17	- 0.09
961 I	7.87	7.81	+ 0.06	3.14	2.56	+ 0.58	1.76	1.60	+ 0.16	0.97	1.30	- 0.33	0.99	1.30	- 0.31
961 II	8.16	8.07	+ 0.09	3.23	2.80	+ 0.43	1.83	1.65	+ 0.17	1.03	1.31	- 0.28	1.05	1.34	- 0.29
961 III	8.30	8.02	+ 0.28	3.18	2.72	+ 0.46	1.90	1.64	+ 0.26	1.10	1.35	- 0.25	1.11	1.57	- 0.46

Table 27. Commodity prices

	NIESR price index numbers (a)										Commodity prices										1954 = 100	
	Current U.K. import prices					Agricultural exports of primary producers					Average of daily or weekly prices											
	Total	Food, tobacco	Indus- trial mater- ials	Fuels	Exports, primary pro- ducers	Exports, overseas sterling area	Exports, Latin America	Food		Non-food	Wheat	Sugar	Tea	Coffee	Cocoa	Rubber	Cotton	Wool		Copper		Softwood
								Total	Food									Can. \$ per 60 lb.	U.S. cents per lb.			
1952	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.16	4.16	1.64	54.0	35.6	28.4	39.7	126	64	259	109	
1953	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.86	3.41	2.00	57.9	37.3	19.9	33.8	147	75	254	99	
1954	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.73	3.26	3.18	78.7	58.2	20.2	35.1	128	77	249	100	
1955	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.74	3.24	3.05	57.1	37.3	33.6	34.6	107	75	351	109	
1956(b)	104.0	106.4	104.8	96.1	103.9	103.4	104.5	101.5	101.4	101.7	1.73	3.46	2.56	58.1	27.3	28.1	35.5	113	75	329	110	
1957	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.64	5.15	2.54	56.7	30.5	26.1	36.4	125	83	220	110	
1958	94.9	100.4	91.0	91.8	91.2	92.5	89.2	90.4	95.0	83.1	1.63	3.50	2.57	48.6	44.4	23.5	36.2	89	59	197	102	
1959 I	94.5	101.9	90.3	87.4	88.9	91.4	83.8	86.5	90.7	79.7	1.68	3.14	2.12	39.5	37.7	25.5	35.7	76	58	238	95	
1959 II	94.7	100.0	93.7	84.6	92.6	96.6	85.6	91.2	91.6	90.8	1.68	2.88	2.18	37.0	37.6	28.5	36.1	93	67	235	95	
1959 III	96.0	102.8	94.4	83.8	93.2	97.2	86.9	92.1	90.5	94.5	1.66	2.86	2.73	36.3	37.3	31.1	33.6	98	71	228	95	
1959 IV	98.0	104.2	97.9	83.6	94.6	99.1	86.3	93.1	90.4	97.3	1.65	3.01	2.54	36.0	34.1	35.2	32.9	96	74	249	97	
1960 I	97.9	102.7	99.0	83.1	95.5	99.0	86.7	93.5	90.5	98.4	1.66	3.01	2.33	36.7	28.6	34.6	33.3	93	73	259	102	
1960 II	96.5	99.1	99.7	82.3	95.5	99.7	86.4	93.1	88.2	101.1	1.68	3.02	2.24	37.4	28.1	37.6	34.2	95	74	254	105	
1960 III	96.5	102.3	96.9	81.7	93.3	96.5	86.9	89.8	88.1	92.7	1.66	3.27	2.96	36.4	28.5	30.0	33.0	84	67	245	107	
1960 IV	94.3	99.2	94.8	81.0	90.6	95.1	82.9	86.0	84.4	88.4	1.65	3.25	2.62	36.4	27.7	26.5	32.3	83	67	226	107	
1961 I	93.5	96.5	95.7	81.1	89.8	94.8	82.1	84.9	83.5	87.1	1.67	3.23	2.45	37.1	21.9	24.8	32.7	85	68	223	107	
April	94.1	97.5	96.2	80.3	91.3	95.8	83.5	86.6	84.4	90.2	1.67	3.40	2.37	37.0	22.7	26.2	33.7	93	71	229	107	
May	94.4	98.0	96.8	79.9	92.1	96.3	85.1	86.6	84.1	91.1	1.67	3.77	2.93	37.2	22.1	26.2	34.1	96	74	242	107	
June	93.2	96.2	95.6	79.9	89.2	93.4	83.6	85.0	82.8	88.5	1.67	3.43	2.93	37.2	21.9	24.8	34.5	95	71	236	108	
July	92.7	94.6	96.0	79.9	89.0	94.2	83.0	85.0	82.0	89.9	1.79	3.29	2.99	37.0	22.0	24.8	34.8	93	66	229	108	
August	92.4	93.5	96.3	80.2	90.0	93.1	84.5	84.4	80.9	89.9	1.83	3.14	2.66	36.0	21.0	25.2	35.2	94	72	231	108	
September	92.0	92.6	96.0	80.4	89.1	91.9	84.0	83.8	79.4	88.0	1.84	2.98	2.33	35.0	21.9	25.3	35.4	91	68	229	107	
October	91.9	93.9	94.7	80.4	88.0	90.6	83.1	82.1	80.3	85.0	1.84	2.97	2.30	33.9	22.4	24.4	35.4	86	68	229	107	

(a) See *National Institute Economic Review*, No. 1, page 32, and No. 5, pages 69-70. (b) For NIESR price index numbers the figures refer to the second half of 1956.

(a) See National Institute Economic Review, No. 1, page 32, and No. 5, pages 69-70.

(b) For NIESR price index numbers the figures refer to the second half of 1956.

Table 28. Gold and foreign exchange reserves

	Industrial countries													Primary producing countries				Total official holdings			
	Total	USA	Canada	EEC	West Germany	France	Italy	Nether-lands	Belgium	EFTA	UK	Switzer-land	Japan	Total	Sterling area countries	Oil producers	Latin America (a)	Other	Gold	Dollar	Sterling
1954	36.79	21.79	1.95	6.09	2.00	1.26	0.93	1.04	0.87	6.22	2.76	1.67	0.74	12.00	5.71	0.89	2.68	2.72	34.97	6.98	7.62
1955	37.64	21.75	1.91	7.50	2.40	1.91	1.17	1.05	0.96	5.71	2.12	1.74	0.77	12.08	5.40	1.02	2.71	2.94	35.44	7.29	7.57
1956	38.52	22.06	1.94	7.71	3.40	1.18	1.24	0.93	0.97	5.87	2.13	1.81	0.94	12.58	5.14	1.53	2.80	3.12	36.09	8.27	7.39
1957	39.46	22.86	1.84	8.04	4.10	0.65	1.35	0.93	1.00	6.20	2.27	1.88	0.92	11.92	4.73	1.85	2.38	2.86	37.36	7.92	7.02
1958	41.33	20.58	1.95	10.44	4.60	1.05	2.08	1.37	1.34	7.50	3.07	2.06	0.86	10.96	4.36	1.59	2.07	2.95	38.07	8.66	6.69
1959	41.27	20.49	1.90	10.31	4.10	1.25	2.25	1.40	1.30	7.60	3.14	2.05	0.97	11.16	4.55	1.60	2.16	2.85	38.30	8.62	6.68
II	41.46	19.75	1.94	11.00	4.14	1.63	2.52	1.35	1.36	7.66	3.17	2.03	1.10	11.24	4.64	1.53	2.21	2.85	37.91	8.97	6.64
III	43.77	19.58	1.95	13.23	3.98	1.86	2.91	1.36	1.33	7.80	3.28	2.00	1.21	11.34	4.74	1.37	2.27	2.93	37.93	9.23	6.73
IV	41.73	19.51	1.88	11.77	4.53	1.72	2.95	1.34	1.22	7.26	2.74	2.06	1.32	11.56	4.93	1.21	2.32	3.10	37.87	9.15	6.97
1960	41.76	19.46	1.86	12.05	4.68	1.85	2.83	1.39	1.29	7.03	2.78	1.88	1.36	11.72	4.91	1.17	2.47	3.17	37.84	9.00	6.97
I	43.02	19.36	1.78	13.23	5.54	1.99	2.90	1.46	1.35	7.20	2.89	1.91	1.45	11.73	4.72	1.07	2.60	3.34	38.11	9.60	7.11
II	44.19	18.73	1.82	14.30	6.34	2.11	3.08	1.55	1.22	7.69	3.11	2.11	1.66	11.30	4.40	1.02	2.53	3.35	38.15	10.09	7.15
III	44.57	17.80	1.84	15.05	6.74	2.07	3.08	1.74	1.42	8.06	3.23	2.32	1.82	11.00	4.26	1.00	2.40	3.34	38.05	10.32	7.08
IV	44.92	17.43	1.94	15.53	7.08	2.40	2.94	1.67	1.44	8.03	3.02	2.54	2.00	11.05	4.25	1.21	2.31	3.28	38.06	10.31	7.15
1961	45.30	17.60	1.99	15.90	6.85	2.78	3.11	1.70	1.47	7.89	2.77	2.60	1.91	10.87	4.46	1.06	2.11	3.24	38.39	10.06	7.39
I	45.26	17.59	1.97	16.22	6.73	2.96	3.23	1.75	1.54	7.65	2.45	2.66	1.84	10.87	4.44	1.13	2.10	3.24	38.39	10.10	7.39
II	45.79	17.53	1.95	15.84	6.42	2.81	3.36	1.71	1.53	8.75	3.49	2.74	1.72	10.87	4.50	1.13	2.10	3.24	38.39	10.10	7.39
III	45.74	17.46	1.93	15.90	6.44	2.82	3.37	1.72	1.55	8.84	3.55	2.75	1.61	10.87	4.50	1.13	2.17	3.24	38.39	10.10	7.39
IV	45.74	17.38	2.11	15.90	6.18	2.83	3.37	1.70	1.61	8.84	3.53	2.73	1.51	10.87	4.50	1.13	2.17	3.24	38.39	10.10	7.39

(a) Excluding Venezuela



# NOTES ON STATISTICAL APPENDIX

## GENERAL NOTES

### Country groups

The following country groups are used ; they include all the countries listed against them, unless stated otherwise.

**Industrial countries :** USA, Canada, EEC, EFTA and Japan.

**North America :** USA and dependencies, and Canada.

**EEC :** Belgium-Luxemburg, France, West Germany, Italy, Netherlands.

**EFTA :** Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and U.K.

**Continental OEEC :** EEC, EFTA, (excluding UK), Greece, Spain and Turkey.

**Western Europe :** Continental OEEC, Yugoslavia and Finland.

**Primary producing countries :** All countries not included as industrial countries above, except for the Sino-Soviet Bloc, Finland, Greece, Spain, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

**Overseas sterling area :** The British Commonwealth (except Canada), British Trust Territories, British Protectorates and Protected States, Burma, Irish Republic, Iceland, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Muscat and Oman.

**Latin America :** Central America, including Mexico but excluding the Panama Canal zone, and South American countries excluding European possessions.

**Oil-producing countries, sterling :** British-protected Persian Gulf States, Kuwait, Aden, Sarawak, Brunei and Trinidad.

**Oil-producing countries, non-sterling :** Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles.

**Other primary producing countries :** All primary producing countries not included elsewhere.

**Sino-Soviet Bloc :** Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, North Korea, North Vietnam, Poland, Roumania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the People's Republic of China.

### Valuation of imports and exports

Imports are valued c.i.f. and exports and re-exports f.o.b. unless otherwise stated.

### Seasonal adjustments

A number of monthly and quarterly series have been adjusted to eliminate the estimated normal seasonal variations. The procedures used and the reliability of the adjustments were described in the article 'Seasonal corrections' in the September 1959 issue of the Review (No. 5), on pages 50-56 and on pages 42-43 of the May 1961 issue. A complete set of seasonal adjustments used may be obtained on request. The adjusted data in the tables refer to standard quarters. The main point to be noted is that all seasonally adjusted series must be regarded as containing a margin of uncertainty, depending in particular on the extent to which seasonal variation can be shown to have been regular in the past.

## NEW OR REVISED SERIES

(Full definitions and explanations were given in the *National Institute Economic Review*, number 15, May 1961, page 59-64. The notes on page 66 of the July issue and on page 63 of the September issue described revisions or new figures. The notes below describe some further revisions.)

### Tables 1, 9, 10, 11 and 12

Annual and quarterly figures have been revised in the light of the new National Income and Expenditure (Blue Book) 1961 and other official sources.

### Table 18. Volume of U.K. imports, by commodity

The series of total finished manufactures has been revised in the light of the new seasonally adjusted figures produced by the Board of Trade.

### Table 25. The sterling area countries

Monthly figures will in future be given for exports and imports of most of the selected countries. New seasonal adjustments have been worked out, on a monthly basis, by NIESR. Earlier quarterly figures have been revised in the light of the new adjusted monthly data.



# REVIEWS OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN WESTERN EUROPE

The following is a tabulated list of publications specialising in information about current economic conditions and prospects in Western European countries, issued by Governments, banks, economic research institutes or international organisations in Western Europe (outside the United Kingdom). We are grateful to a number of these bodies who have kindly provided information. We cannot claim that the list is complete and will be glad of any additional information, or corrections.

The publications listed are those which contain commentaries on the economic situation as a whole. They do not include publications which deal only with specific industries or sectors. Nor do they include publications which are confined to theoretical or research articles (although the list indicates journals which contain such articles in addition to commentary on the current situation). Official or private statistical publications are included only when they also provide

a substantial commentary, or when no commentary for the country appears to be available. Newspapers are excluded. Reports issued on a confidential or very limited basis are also excluded.

It is not always perfectly clear whether the subscription rates quoted include postage. A special note is made when an English translation is available. Most of these publications are received by the Institute's Library where they can be inspected, by appointment with the Librarian.

The main contents are indicated in the last column as follows :

- A — Commentary on the current economic situation and prospects.
- B — Special articles on topical subjects.
- C — Theoretical or methodological articles.
- D — Official publications containing statistics and official reports.

Organisation	Title	Issues a year	Annual subscription	Main contents
<b>Austria</b>				
<i>Österreichisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung</i> , Hoher Markt 9, Wien 1	Monatsberichte	12	480 schillings	A, B
<i>Creditanstalt-Bankverein</i> , Schottengasse 6, Wien 1	(a) Monatsberichte	12	free	A
	(b) Economic Report (translations from (a))	Irregular	free	A
	(c) Economic Letter (in English)	12	free	A
<b>Belgium</b>				
<i>Institut de Recherches Economiques, Sociales et Politiques</i> , Place Mgr. Ladeuze, Louvain	Recherches Economiques de Louvain	8	450 francs	A, B, C
<i>Kredietbank, N.V.</i> , Arenbergstraat 7, Brussels	Weekly bulletin (in English)	50	80 francs	A
<b>Denmark</b>				
<i>Statistiske Departement</i> , Copenhagen	Statistiske Efterretninger (statistical news sheets)	90	Kr. 17 <sup>(1)</sup>	D
<b>Finland</b>				
<i>Bank of Finland Institute for Economic Research</i> , Helsinki	Monthly bulletin (in English)	12	240 FMK <sup>(2)</sup> (excluding postage)	A
<b>France</b>				
<i>Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques</i> , Quai Branly 29, Paris 7e	(a) Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique	12	92 NF	A, B
	(b) Etudes et Conjoncture	12	70 NF	A, B
	(c) Problèmes Economiques (inc. Notes Rapides)	52	40.75 NF	Abstracts and news items
<i>Bureau de Statistique et d'Etudes Financières</i> , Ministère des Finances, Paris	(a) Statistiques et études financières	12	48 NF <sup>(3)</sup>	D
	(b) Suppléments	12	36 NF <sup>(3)</sup> (inc. postage)	Official economic and financial reports
<i>Société d'Etudes et de Documentation Economiques Industrielles et Sociales</i> , Bvd. St. Germain 205, Paris 7E	Bulletin SEDEIS	33	250 NF (inc. postage)	A, B, C
<b>Germany</b>				
<i>Statistisches Bundesamt</i> , Gustav-Stresemann-Ring 11, Wiesbaden	Wirtschaft und Statistik	12	DM 66	D
<i>Bundesminister für Wirtschaft</i> , Lengsdorferstrasse, Bonn-Duisdorf	Die Wirtschaftliche Lage	16	DM 18	D



Organisation	Title	Issues a year	Annual subscription	Main contents
<b>Germany—(cont.)</b>				
<i>Deutsche Bundesbank</i> , Taunusanlage 4-6, Frankfurt (Main)	Monthly report (in English ; German edition available somewhat earlier)	12	Free limited distribution	A
<i>Berliner Bank</i> , Hardenbergstrasse 32, Berlin-Charlottenburg 2.	(a) Wirtschaftsbericht (b) Mitteilungen für den Aussenhandel (some articles from (a) and (b) translated)	Irregular 12	Free Free	A, B A, B
<i>Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung</i> , Königin-Luise-Strasse 5, Berlin-Dahlem	(a) Vierteljahrshefte zur Wirtschaftsforschung (b) Wochenberichte	6 52	DM 40-50 <sup>(4)</sup> DM 32 <sup>(4)</sup>	A, B A, B
<i>IFO-Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung</i> , Poschingerstrasse 5, München 27	(a) Wirtschaftskonjunktur (b) IFO-Schnelldienst (c) IFO-Schriftenreihe	4 52 Irregular	DM 64 <sup>(4)</sup> DM 150 <sup>(4)</sup> price varies	A A B
<i>Institut für Weltwirtschaft</i> , Düsternbrooker Weg 120-22, Kiel	Die Weltwirtschaft	2	DM 18 + 1.50 post.	Review of world economy
<i>Hamburgisches Welt-Wirtschafts- Archiv</i> , Poststrasse 11, Hamburg 36	(a) Wirtschaftsdienst für Auslandsleser (English edition available)	12	DM 51.60	A
<i>Rheinisch-Westfälisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung</i> , Hohenzollernstrasse 1, Essen	(b) Konjunktur von Morgen (a) Mitteilungen (b) Konjunkturberichte	26 12 4	DM 90 DM 30 DM 25	A A, B A
<b>Greece</b>				
<i>National Bank of Greece</i> , Athens	Greece To-day (in English)	12	Free	A
<b>Irish Republic</b>				
<i>Central Statistics Office</i> , Dublin 2	Irish Trade Journal & Statistical Bulletin	4	10 shillings <sup>(5)</sup>	A
<i>Irish Banking Review</i> , Dublin	Irish Banking Review	4	5 shillings <sup>(5)</sup>	A
<b>Italy</b>				
<i>Istituto Nazionale per lo Studio della Congiuntura</i> , Via Milano 60-4, Roma	Congiuntura Italiana	12	not yet known	A
<i>Banca Nazionale del Lavoro</i> , Via Vittorio Veneto 119, Rome	Italian trends (in English)	11	Free (to business and academic institutions)	A
<b>Jugoslavia</b>				
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